THE CULTIVATOR.

TO IMPROVE THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

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Obituary of A. J. Downing, Esq.

STARS, unnumbered and unwept, go out from the broad sky; but when a planet fades from our vision, reflection is forced upon us. When one in the strength of his manhood and at the height of his usefulness is removed from his place, leaving his mission seemingly but half accomplished, we pause to acknowledge a higher power than our own, and purposes reaching beyond human foresight.

The sudden and untimely death of A. J. DOWNING, Esq , late editor of The Horticulturist, who was among those who lost their lives at the burning of the steamboat Henry Clay, on the Hudson River, on the 28th July, has fallen with a crushing weight on the hearts of his friends, and upon the public generally, as a common calamity. The place he occupied is now a blank—the commanding position to which he had carved his way, will wait long for a claimant. Though comparatively a young man, he had earned a reputation for ability, and enjoyed a popularity, which few have been fortunate enough to win. Without the advantage of a liberal education,—forced from youth to rely upon his own unaided exertions,—at the early age of thirty-seven years he had elevated himself to an enviable rank among the first minds of the age. At whatever point of view we regard him, we are compelled to admire the symmetry of his character, the vigor of his mind, the versatility of his talents, and that healthful flow of enthusiastic feeling which marks his writings. There are those who can work out beautiful thoughts in marble, who can clothe them in the touching language of poetry, or bid them flow in the rounded periods and convincing strains of oratory, but few minds seem possessed of the power to add by art to the beauty of nature, and make the desert blossom like the rose.

Mr. DOWNING first claims our attention as a practical Horticulturist and Nurseryman. Unlike the majority of working-men, he did not busy himself exclusively in the manipulations and detail of his art, though in these eminently successful, but labored to discover the *first principles* of his profession, and to bring it up to its proper rank in science and the fine arts. When we consider the discouraging circumstances under which he wrought, both in the means of prosecuting its work and the apathy of public sentiment, we wonder that he should have produced a treatise so perfect in his kind, so elaborate and finished as his LANDSCAPE GARDENING. He handles, with apparent ease, the subtil topics of abstract beauty, the moral and social influence of its development in nature, and what is more remarkable, he is equally at home in carrying his theory into practice. This work first appeared in 1841, and though an elegant and costly book, has now passed through four editions. It was the first publication on the subject by an American author, and so completely unknown was the art, that the manuscript remained sometime in the hands of the author without a publisher. It was, however, a complete triumph, and may be said to have almost created a taste for ornamental gardening—it certainly refined and elevated it.

The discussion of the disposition and adornment of the grounds pertaining to a residence, naturally led to the subject of *Architecture*. With all the branches of this art, Mr. DOWNING was familiar, and his COTTAGE RESIDENCES and COUNTRY HOUSES, display with great effect his admirable taste. He discusses the *meaning* and *expression* of Architecture, in a profound and comprehensive manner; and following, what seems to have been a motto with him—"*Never to lose sight of good sense*,"—he shows the absurdity of adopting ancient architecture as the highest form of the art, and argues the necessity of a peculiar national style of building. That he founded a distinct school, we do not assert; but from many sources, and particularly from his own varied culture, sound judgment, and correct taste, he drew just what seemed best adapted to the wants and capacity of the country.

The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America, which was issued in 1846, presents to great advantage, the pomological research and experience of Mr. DOWNING. This work is admirably executed, and has met with universal favor. These works of Mr. DOWNING have given this country a rank among other nations in Horticulture and Rural Taste, and exerted a wide influence upon the improvement of our own gardens and houses. Many a residence, beautified by his skill, many a smiling lawn, and gracefully disposed group of foliage, remain as fit monuments to his memory, and many a home made happier by his teachings, will be saddened by his death.

In the editorship of the HORTICULTURIST, he has shown, perhaps, better than in his other writings, the peculiar fitness of his talents to educate the popular taste for the beautiful in nature and art. The success which has attended this periodical, and the increased attention which is being paid to Landscape Gardening, Horticulture and Rural Decoration, are proof of the beneficial influence of his labors. Whether we read his Letters from England, which exhibit a refined literary taste, and a deli-

cate appreciation of, and full acquaintance with the pleasures of a scholarly and cultivated mind, or the plain sayings and wholesome counsel of "Old Digger," we recognize the same sterling sense and discriminating judgment. Mr. DOWNING was not by eminence a theorist. It was not his aim to build castles too grand and lofty for human realization, or to show the power of his intellect by forming conceptions, which imagination only could give being to. The great question with him, was, how much of the really beautiful can be made subservient to the public good? how far can elegance and utility be combined? how much of the spirit of the amateur can be infused into the mass of the rural population? He has answered these questions by his deeds.

Mr. DOWNING was an American, and all his thinking and acting tended toward the welfare and elevation of his country. Very much of his deserved popularity is owing to his ability to popularise whatever he wrote upon. He seized upon what was most needed, and upon that alone, and with strking point and directness, presented it in such form, that his conclusions were irresistible.

His style of writing is unaffected and flowing, and his diction, though elegant and ornate, is never verbose or tiresome. Such a style grew naturally out of his characteristics of mind and habits of thought. His mind was furnished and cultivated, and his impulsiveness bore his thoughts by the nearest way to the desired end. This brings to notice that peculiar earnestness and sincerity which everywhere is visible in his writings. Neither a philosopher or an enthusiast, he combined the excellencies of both in his individuality. Above all others, he was the man best fitted to mould the architectural and rural taste of the country to a correct model, to guide public sentiment to whatever is highest in Nature and purest in Art, and to aid in making America what Heaven designed it should be, the garden of the whole earth.

Mr. DOWNING has closed his labors too early to have shown the full maturity of his power. If his youth has been thus productive, what results might have crowned a longer life! what beauty might have sprung from a riper experience and an enlarging capacity!

About two years since, Mr. DOWNING received an invitation to visit Washington, for the purpose of conferring with the President with reference to the laying out the public grounds in the vicinity of the Capitol. For the last year and a half he has been engaged in designing and perfecting his plans, and in accordance with them, a park of some 160 acres is being constructed. It will afford the only example of grounds to such extent, laid out by the rules of art, in this country, and will undoubtedly be a most perfect work of its kind.

In his private character, Mr. DOWNING was upright, manly, and enthusiastic, and he entered with zeal and energy into every subject which promised to elevate and refine his fellow men. In his social relations he was a *gentleman* in the best acceptation of the term. Courteous, affable and polite to the stranger; generous, warm-hearted, and confiding to his friends, he was universally respected and loved.

The sad circumstances of his death make us less reconciled to his loss. Mr. DOWNING, in company with his wife, and her mother, sister, and younger brother, together with a lady friend, Mrs. Wadsworth, embarked on the Henry Clay, full of buoyancy and joyous expectation, on their way to Newport Scarce two hours have passed, and that circle is broken. Some are sleeping beneath the wave,—others are weeping on the shore this wreck of hope and happiness. Mr. DOWNING, his wife's mother, Mrs. De Wint of Fishkill, and Mrs. Wadsworth, were lost—the remaining members of the party were saved,—Mrs. Downing almost miraculously. As Mr. Downing was an excellent swimmer, he must have been borne down by the crowd, or perished in the attempt to save another's life.

We unite with his personal friends and the many who are endeared to him by that charm which his writings breathed, in tendering our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. DOWNING. We too can mourn that a great mind has been removed from our companionship,—that a noble heart has ceased to beat,—that a life, rejoicing in such beauty and promise, has gone out thus early.

The Potato Crop.

EDS. CULTIVATOR—The aspect of the potato crop here is unusually promising. The opening spring was unusually backward, so that ordinary field po'atoes were not generally visible until about the 10th of June, which was ten days later than is usual. The season has been quite dry, but less so than 1849, when there was scarcely a drop of rain from June 29th, to August 9th.

During the present season, the rains at Utica have been as follows: May 12th, 1¼ inches; 29th, ⅝ of an inch; June 9th, 1¼ inches; July 9th, 1¼ inches, and July 29th and 30th, 2⅜ inches. Between these rains we enjoyed a few very light showers, but not enough fell at any one time from May 12th to July 29th, to wet through the hills of potatoes and corn. Hence, superficially planted, and carelessly cultivated potatoes, were, in many cases, hopelessly dwarfed by drouth; but in other cases they have been mostly revived by our late abundant rains. From July 4th to 13th, inclusive of each, the weather was warmer on the whole, it is probable, than it has been for the same length of time for some years. Particularly on the 9th, the temperature arose at nearly 3 o'clock, P. M., to 99°, and was but little below that point for the most of the six preceding hours. I have never known the same elevation but once before, in my recorded experience, the measurement of which, for the last 10 years nearly, has been by a thermometer standing in one uniform position. That occasion was July 20th, 1849, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when it stood also at 99°, for a short time only.

The aspect of the season has been, on the whole, more favorable to the potato than any during the last nine years. For, 1st Though our weather has been very dry, yet I have never known *dry and hot* weather the immediate occasion of potato disease, however much it may dwarf the plant.

2. We have had no *hot rains*, with intervening *hot, close, cloudy* weather, or scalding sunshine, as in the years 1850 and 1851. In these years, this sort of weather was most obviously the occasion of a universal mildew, not only on the potato, but also on many hardy

fruits, as plums, gooseberries, and also upon grapes. The potato, in such weather, seemed to suffer from too great an accumulation of juices, while the absence of dry air and moderate wind, induced a tender state of the cuticle of the plant. These were just the circumstances for the production of mildew, and the consequent depravation of the elaborations and depositions of the plant, and the consequent disease of the tubers.

3. Nor have we suffered this year, from the *severe changes* incident to all these years, previously to 1850, which exhibited a disease of the potato. Our rains this year, even when following hot and dry weather, have not been succeeded by *long continued cold and windy depressions* of temperature,—a state of weather tending to paralyse the circulation of the plant, and deprave the elaborations and depositions, just as in the preceding case, and thus to disease the tuber.

The recent heavy rains have, it is true, been followed by cold windy days, and cold nights, the mercury falling, in some cases, as low as 44°, but the temperature had not been high and impulsive for some time before the rain; the herbage of the potato is now about three weeks older, (and proportionately stronger,) than it has usually been when the weather that impelled the potato disease has occurred.

Thus I entertain strong hope that in all cases of wise culture, the use of the strongest varieties of the old sorts even for seed, we shall have no potato disease, and perhaps in no case whatever.

There is one indication of the unusual health of the potato, which is very strong. I refer to the promise of a considerable crop of potato balls. The old round reds, which have not born since 1848, will bear plentifully this year. So also will some varieties of early Junes, which rarely ever bear. My home seedling varieties of 1849, and my South American sorts, both original and seedling, will all bear. But what is most striking, in the line of facts and argument, is the fact that my seedlings of the present year, i.e. those raised from the seed ball sown the last spring, are now setting seed balls. Of eleven families of such seedlings, eight are thus setting balls. In former years I have rarely gathered a ball earlier than the third year. It is true that I credit this unusual result in part to extra cultivation, but it is in part only. Much of it should be credited to the favorable character of the season.

So far as my reading extends, we are greatly lacking in recorded facts and physiological deductions in regard to the culture of tropical plants, especially the potato. By a comparison of facts, I think it highly probable that *very few potato balls have usually been produced, (at least during the ten years period of the prevalence of the potato disease,) without the occurrence of a considerable period of moist, but especially cool weather in the months of July and August.* If such weather has occurred in the early part of this interval, balls have set and matured. If it has occurred in the latter part of it, they have set, but have not matured. I could easily illustrate this position by facts, but the illustration would be too long for this paper. I do not now take this position confidently, but suggest it as highly probable, and with a view to enlist extended observation.

Should these supposed facts prove true, they will but add another proof to the position, (which I have elsewhere assumed,) *that the climate of much of the United States, is too hot, bright, and dry, and the seasons too short for the highest health of the potato.* C. E. G.
Utica, Aug. 4, 1852.

Profits of Farming.

Eds. Cultivator—A great deal has been said and written of late years, as to the profit or loss of farming. On one side it is contended that a handsome profit can be realised; on the other, that nothing but a bare living can be made. Now both may be right in a certain sense, and both wrong. The difference seems to lie in the fact that each person looks through a separate medium and draws his conclusions accordingly. It is natural to make inferences from one's own management, and for this reason we see such a variety of opinions in the agricultural discussions of the day. To my own mind it is clear as the noon-day sun, that no business is more profitable in the long run, than farming. I well remember, twenty-five years ago, of hearing farmers say that the most they could do was to support a family, pay the taxes, and come out about even at the end of the year. With very few exceptions, these farmers have continued to preach these doctrines and practice them to the present time. They claim that when produce is high, the cost of production is proportionately increased, and when it is low that it will not pay to raise it

It is often said that farmers are not as industrious now as they were forty or fifty years ago. We are not willing to assent to this assertion. There were many farmers at that time, who cultivated large farms and made money, but in nine cases out of ten it was done at the expense and exhaustion of the soil. Now this same class of farmers say that there is no profit in farming in old Connecticut, but that the prairies afford the only locality for profitable farming.

Now all this may look very well on paper, but we are confident in saying that at no time within the last fifty years, has the farming interest been so lucrative in any of the New England states as at present. The good prices which all kinds of produce bring in market, is proof of this.

But good management and system are necessary to success. The old skinning and exhausting process may do on the prairies, but it has run the gauntlet here long ago. If farmers intend to "make money" they must keep up with the times, study their business and adopt new implements and labor-saving machines. Old sayings, old maxims and old tools, are poor capital, and I am satisfied that we should make double the money if we used greater liberality in our management. We try to live by starving our business, and in turn get starved by it—a result which no reasonable man can find fault with. So long as the great majority of our farmers carry on their business for profit, a more prudent and far-seeing course must be pursued.

We were very much pleased with the description of Mr. More's farm, (Dec. Cult., 1851,) which took a premium at the State Ag. Society, and wish the article could be read by every farmer in the state. Had we

known there was a farm cultivated with so much skill near Albany, we should have visited it before this, and shall try to do so in future. Yours truly, L. DURAND. *Derby, Ct., June,* 1852.

What Every Farmer may Have.

Every farmer may, if he will, have a *house*, a neat, tasteful structure, adorning his farm, and contributing to his comfort. There is, on every farm, if one could but find it, a fit site for a house, with grounds near it suitable for a garden and out-buildings.

What a pity such locations should not be selected, instead of the sorry places where too many farm houses are placed! We have seen a house standing on a ledge of rocks, and a recess for a garden excavated in a bank in the rear, when, not forty rods distant, a most inviting spot for building was neglected; and another stuck down on a low swampy piece of land, with planks running to the road as a means of access, when on the opposite side of the road, a gentle eminence, crowned with noble forest trees, was occupied by cattle.

As to the houses themselves, much might be said. Generally speaking, they seem to be a product of the farm; that is, a thrifty well cultivated farm, has a snug dwelling on it, and a slovenly, ill-tilled one, has an overgrown or decaying tenement.

A correct taste in building is not, nor cannot be, in the possession of every one. Architecture is a science, and taste is the result of cultivation, and none but men educated to their profession, should undertake to design and build a house.

It is true, that so many sticks of timber, boards, nails, and shingles, will make a building, and so too, a given quantity of iron, steel, and brass, will make a steam engine, but a novice makes a failure when he undertakes to construct either. Still, a little attention, the perusal of a work on this subject, might form some taste, and substitute tolerable dwellings for the ungainly structures that so often are seen.

Every farmer may, if he will, have a *garden*, not a *patch* of onions here, of beets there, of cabbages somewhere else, interspersed with bean poles and potatoes, but a veritable garden, a *cultivated* place.

A farm that has not a plot of ground adapted to the purposes of a garden, had better be abandoned at once. There is no good reason while the real luxuries that spring from the soil, under the culture of the practical gardener, should be confined to the lands of the gentleman of leisure. They belong as legitimately to the sturdy, hard-working farmer, and indeed more so; for he who labors most actively, should reap the richest harvest. All that serves to make life more desirable, that tends to the improvement of the soil, the mind, and the heart, is not beneath the attention of man. We cannot conceive of a more fit place to commence the careful cultivation of a farm, than the garden. It would soon be evident that the greater care bestowed on the soil, the greater its product, and so a system of culture would by degrees be adopted, till the whole farm should become a fruitful field.

In the cultivation of a garden, can be noted on a small scale, all the phenomena of growth, and from data there gathered, one can advance successfully from the tilling of narrow beds to that of broad acres. The knowledge necessary to success in gardening, is rather the result of experience, than of fixed rules. There is requisite a taste for the art, close observation, and a modicum of practical skill; give these, and common sense will supply the deficit. We would not by any means, profess to teach gardening "in six easy lessons," but we assert that any one so disposed can make a beginning.

There are certain adjuncts to a garden, which a majority of farmers who take the trouble to cultivate a few esculent roots, seem to think altogether too trifling to merit their attention. Such are beds of flowers, flowering shrubs, and grape and other vines. That ever potent argument of expense, and the ready excuse of poverty, cannot be urged against these decorations of the farmer's home. A man may be too poor to erect a costly cottage, but no one is too poor to cultivate a bed of flowers, to plant shrubbery around his humble dwelling, or to train a vine to relieve its bare exterior. A beauty unattained by any triumph of art, is thus in the reach of the most obscure. Nature waits to provide, "without money and without price," the ornaments of a cultivated field, and the pleasures of a cultivated mind.

Contrast for one moment, the cottage and the lawn, with the rude dwelling and its unkept grounds—compare the beauty and fragrance of flowers, with the unsightly weed and its rank odor—mark the difference between the luxuriant green of shrubbery, and the vacancy of barren yards, and then decide whether an hour of time can be better spent than in effecting such a change.

The past few years have wrought a manifest improvement in matters of rural taste, but as yet its evidences are confined to cottages and farm-houses, scattered here and there, like oases in the wide desert. It will be seen, however, that as agriculture advances, and system takes the place of confusion, all these things will receive the attention that they so richly deserve.

Letter from New Brunswick.

EDS. CULTIVATOR—Although there is a considerable number of copies of the Cultivator circulated in this Province, and although that number is gradually increasing, few New Brunswickers are in the habit of writing for your great agricultural periodical. This will continue to be the case, until the system of direct taxation for the support of schools is adopted here; then you may safely reckon on more contributors. As you are no doubt aware, the science of agriculture is yet in its infancy among us; still there is a spirit of enterprise abroad. The system of rotation of crops is being generally adopted, green crops are cultivated on a much larger scale than formerly, and more attention is given to draining; yet many abuses are remaining, and will remain, until the young agriculturist receives a thorough agricultural education. The notion that the farmer may safely remain in ignorance of letters, formerly so prevalent, is fast wearing away, and the rising generation certainly promise to raise the agricultural profession considerably higher in the scale of society. The time is fast approaching when the "tiller of the soil," will be no longer looked upon as inferior to the merchant and the mechanic,

in point of rank and respectability. The enterprising agriculturist who directs his attention solely to his pursuit, who leaves political controversies to demagogues, who busies himself not in party disputes, who subscribes for, and reads an agricultural paper, and is constantly planning how he may with the least labor and expense, bring his farm into the highest state of cultivation, must needs be a happy man. His is an ennobling pursuit, his is an engaging and prosperous business. The failure of this firm in the iron trade, and the suspension of payment of that house in the West India trade, concern him not; he is independent of them. Of course the feeding of pigs and the cleaning of stables, are not the most engaging pursuit in the world, yet the thrift of hogs and cattle, the satisfaction of seeing them sleek and clean, and the value of manures, more than counterbalance the unpleasantness of these things. The merchant no doubt feels a secret pride within his breast when he cogitates on his accumulating wealth,—wealth gotten by honest means, and by his own unaided energies; and does the agriculturist contemplate his fields of smiling grain, his acres of sweet scented clover, his orchards of golden fruit, or his flocks and herds with a feeling less satisfactory? I answer, no!

Of the number who embark in mercantile pursuits, one-fourth at least, probably one-third, never see again the capital with which they commenced. The farmer commonly commences without capital; he has often the monarchs of the forest to contend with, but he seldom fails to realize the needful, though he may be obliged to wait long for it; yet fortune will assuredly crown his efforts sooner or later; and he seldom or never fails entirely, unless laziness or uncommonly bad management is the cause of it. While the young men of these provinces, and the United States, are dissatisfied, and are seeking a home in California and Australia,—while one exclaims "I can make more money in the auriferous regions in a month, than can be realized off a farm in a lifetime," the steady farmer jogs on; he cares not for the reports that reach his ear from the land of gold; he weighs well the difficulties to be encountered, and concludes that "without pains there can be no gains," and that the chance of realizing gold is twice as great there as here. Some no doubt get a competency, but I fear the majority do not, and those who return, if they do return, are commonly wrecks of their former selves; therefore instead of "letting go a certainty for an uncertainty," let the young men, especially inexperienced ones, turn their attention to some safer pursuit, instead of listening to the wild vagaries of fancy, which busy bodies delight to pour into their ears; let them become "tillers of the ground," and if they do their utmost, success will crown their labors. J. E. Fairweather. *Norton, Kings county, New Brunswick, July* 1, 1852.

To Pickle Plums.

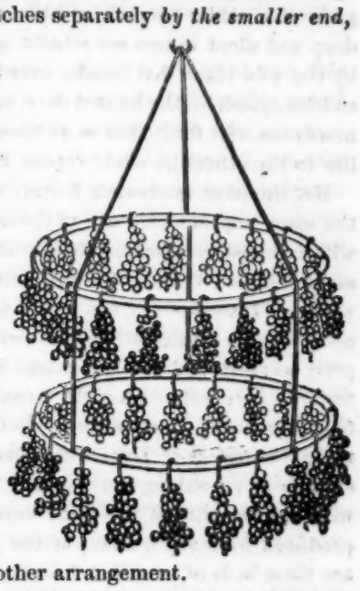
A notable house-keeper has furnished us the following excellent mode: Take, say 14 pounds of plums, and put with them 7 pounds of sugar, by placing them in alternate layers with spices, in a vessel. Pour on them half a pint of vinegar. Then heat the vessel in the oven with just sufficient heat to cook them slowly, and when cooked the process is completed. They will keep till midwinter, and are very palatable, even to an invalid who can eat nothing else.

Second Rate Plums may, according to the same reliable authority, be preserved till spring in the following way: Take any plums of inferior quality, [good ones we presume would answer quite as well,] and cover them in a vessel with whiskey. Next spring, when fruit is scarce, and the appetite keen for its preparations, soak the plums in cold water over night, and then stew long. The alcohol will be all driven off, but little acidity will remain, and but little sugar will be needed. They will be found very fine and agreeable. We would suggest that none but strict temperance people should presume to approach the above dangerous article, and *they* should be very careful.

Plums for Pies and Puddings in Winter, may be kept by boiling in molasses, and depositing in jars.

Keeping Grapes.

A new method of keeping grapes in winter has been adopted to some extent in France, consisting essentially in hanging up the bunches separately *by the smaller end*, on wire hooks. Small wires, of sufficient stiffness, and a few inches in length, are bent into hooks in the shape of the letter S; one end is passed into the smaller end of the bunch, and the other placed upon a suspended hoop, as shown in the annexed figure. The position of the bunches causes every berry *to hang away from its neighbor*, and consequently they are less liable to rot by contact, than by any other arrangement.



The hoops are suspended by three cords or wires to a button overhead, like the hook of a baby-jumper; and any convenient number of hoops may be hung successively under the first. The centre of the fruit room may be thus occupied; and the walls may be covered by passing horizontal wires around the walls, and about a foot from them, to receive the hoops for the suspension of the bunches.

This will be found much more perfect than the more common practice of keeping grapes upon shelves or in drawers. It is hardly requisite to remind those accustomed to the successful keeping of grapes, of the necessity of careful picking, the removal of imperfect or decayed berries, and of avoiding too much moisture in the fruit room on the one hand, and of such a degree of dryness on the other as to cause wilting. The former may be prevented by chloride of lime, which absorbs moisture rapidly; and the latter by keeping the fruit room, (which may be only a few feet square,) *hermetically sealed*—opening the door but once a week to examine the fruit and remove any bad berries. The necessity of excluding frost is of course obvious.

The Adirondack Mountains.

EDS. CULTIVATOR—The following remarks are the result of a brief visit to the Adirondac Mountains in November last. Should they seem pertinent to the purpose of the Cultivator, they are at your service.

The group of mountains designated as the Adirondack, occupy an almost central position near the western line of the county of Essex, and to the lovers of the picturesque, afford some of the most sublimely wild scenery that our country can anywhere present to the eye, hills rising upon hills, until they attain an altitude in the heavens of more than a mile in height, sometimes presenting finely arched rounded summits, and at others exhibiting rudely conical peaks, and in many places, sheer precipices of more than a thousand feet in depth, and where they terminate below, may frequently be seen, huge broken masses of rock strewed about, of many thousand tons in weight.

These mountains are, for the most part, covered from near their summitts down to the base, by a dense and forest clad vegetation of gigantic growth, in all the wildness of primeval nature, whilst quitely resting in the gorge-like vallies beneath, are innumerable lakes, whose deep and silent waters are seldom or ever disturbed, but by the wild blast that breaks over their surface, or the sudden splash of the hunted deer, and by the wing of the numerous wild fowl, that at all times frequent, and give life to the otherwise silent repose that prevails.

But the most interesting feature of these mountains is, the many and immense size of the magnetic iron ore beds, which almost everywhere disclose themselves to the sight, along the face of the cliffs which form the sides of these vallies. These beds of ore are of such magnitude, as to prove almost inexhaustible; and when they become properly worked, and due advantage is taken of the natural facilities here offered for the construction of a railroad from the works—a distance of about forty miles to the navigable waters of Lake Champlain—they will be found capable of furnishing our country, for ages yet to come, with any quantity of the finest iron and steel, that can be produced from any quarter of the globe. So numerous are these beds of ore, that from a single point in the town of Newcomb—where the company have their works—several of them can be embraced in one sweep of the eye, the smallest of which, in any other region but this, would be considered immense in size and quantity, and when the country becomes properly explored, there can be but little doubt that many more of an equal magnitude to the largest of these will readily be discovered, together with many other useful minerals in the greatest profusion.

A few only of the most conspicuous beds seen from this point of sight, have, with some degree of attention, been examined. That which is termed the "Sandford bed," has been traced along the exposed surface for a distance of sixteen hundred feet, and retaining a width of at least five hundred. The Adirondac bed, situated immediately in the village, near the works, exhibits a width of seven hundred feet, and continues in extent a distance of three quarters of a mile; and but a few rods from this, another bed is exposed for more than a mile in extent, having a width of about one hundred and fifty feet. This enumeration may serve in some measure to convey a slight idea of the immense quantities of this most useful metal to be found in this hitherto secluded portion of our state.

The principal rock which seems to constitute this vast mass of mountain material, and which likewise forms the magnificent scenery of the Adirondack country, appears to be that which is generally designated by geologists as the gneissoid division of the primary system; but as it embraces in such an abundant profusion, that interesting mineral termed hypersthene, its name has been adopted, so as readily to distinguish it from all other varieties.

This hypersthene rock appears to contain, at various places, and at different elevations, all those numerous and immense masses of magnetic oxide of iron that so peculiarly charactize this entire region. These heavy masses of ore at this place, do not appear to be often found in regular veins, as at some others, but seem rather, from their great magnitude, to constitute an important and an essential portion of this great mountain range. They are in either rudely angulated forms, or else spread out in regular beds, to an extent of some miles together, and with a thickness hardly to be conceived. In some places they present to the eye a regular series of divisional seams, which will most readily induce the belief that they possessed a uniform stratification; in others, again, they appear of a more solid, or of an amorphous nature. The average yield of these ores, from examination, is about ninety per cent of pure magnetic oxide of iron—and the remaining ingredients are composed of earthy materials, principally silex. These earthy constituents vary considerably in the different specimens obtained. They consist of serpentine, hypersthene, garnets, feldspar, labradorite, and iron pyrites, neither of which are of sufficient consequence to furnish any impediment to the facilities of obtaining the pure metal.

The steely appearance presented on the fractured surfaces of some of these ores, is altogether occasioned by the peculiar arrangement of its crystals, during the process of a disturbed crystalization, and not from the action of any of its constituent parts, as was generally supposed. All crystals must have been chemically produced, and the action which unites them so as to form an entire mass, may, in a measure, be considered mechanical, and the chemical action of this ore must evidently have been greatly disturbed, or the crystals would have been perfect in their forms. The regular octahedral is considered the primary form of the crystals, and the structure of some of the layers which constitute these masses—particularly one belonging to the fine grained ore bed—have their crystals so arranged as to present an irregular lamellation, parallel to the planes of the octahedron. When this occurs, the ores are generally considered the most pure.

The following are the minerals which appear in intimate connection with these ores, and sometimes forming constituent parts.

The *Serpentine* found at this place, is generally, either in thin veins, or disseminated promiscuously throughout the large quantities of hypersthene which embraces the ore beds. Sometimes it is seen firmly welded with that mineral, in such a manner as to appear by degrees to pass into it, as the line of demarcation can scarcely be

perceived. It is found in a massive, compact state, and also of a fibrous structure, with the external surfaces usually exhibiting an irregularly striated aspect. It is of a light yellowish green color, passing by imperceptible shades, through all the various gradations of tint, into that of a deep green; these tints are seldom uniform in their appearance, being disposed in stripes, veins, or clouded all over with variously shaped spots. This mineral, whenever found sufficiently compact as to render it susceptible of a fine polish, is much sought after by lapidaries, for the various practical applications that can be made of it in their profession. When associated with carbonate of lime, it constitutes the verd-antique marble, so justly appreciated when seen manufactured into table-tops, mantle-pieces, and other articles of ornament, for which it can rarely be excelled in beauty. A vein of this marble is found in the bed of the stream at the village, but as to its dimensions, we had no opportunity to determine. It had the appearance of being beautifully mottled with black, green, and white, but to judge of its merits, it should be in a polished state.

Hypersthene.—The color of this mineral is a deep green, passing into a greyish black; it occurs in lamellated concretions in the greatest profusion, so as to become one of the principal constituents of the entire mountain range; in fact to such a degree does it exist that its name has been appropriated to distinguish the variety of rock, that embraces all the iron ore beds of this region of country. It is intimately associated with labradorite, which mineral appears to lie through it in crystalline masses, whenever it becomes visable to the sight. It has not to my knowledge been applied to any practical uses.

Garnet.—This we observed, scattered about profusely in several localities visited by us, both crystalline, and in small masses, embedded in other minerals associated with those of the ere beds. They were of a deep red color, but we could discover none of the precious variety, although we had reason to believe that they eventually would be found. They are, when in a perfect condition, considered of great value to the jeweller, as gems for ornamental decorations.

Feldspar.—This mineral is quite common in this vicinity, consisting of several distinct varieties; they gradually pass into each other, with colors ranging from white, red, brown, green, to blackish. Some of these varieties are sufficiently compact to sustain a very fine polish, and are then esteemed of value to the lapidary for ornamental purposes.

Labradorite.—This beautiful mineral is not uncommon in this region of country, and is justly in great demand by the lapidary, as it forms one of the most interesting gems that can be obtained, for his use. It receives a fine polish, and when exposed to the rays of light exhibits in bright opalescent reflections, the colors of green, blue and bronze yellow. It is found in small masses and laminæ associated with the feldspar, and several other mineral substances. A specimen of this substance, from the vicinity of St. Petersburgh, once sold to the Duke of Devonshire for the sum of one thousand rubles. It was valued so highly by Catherine the second, that snuff boxes of several small stones, sold for fifteen hundred rubles.

Kaolin.—A most beautiful specimen of porcelain earth was shown me, at this place, which had every appearance of being perfectly pure, but in what abundance it could be obtained at the locality from whence it was taken, we were not informed.

Phosphate of Lime.—This highly interesting substance is rapidly coming into public use as a manure, both in this country and in Europe, for which purpose it has been proved superior to anything yet made use of. A number of specimens, of a very fine quality, were picked up among the fragments of rocks in these vallies, and there are many evidences of its existence in this vicinity, other than those extensive beds and veins at Crown Point, near the shores of the lake.

Iron Pyrites.—This occurs in small cubic crystals in many of the associate minerals of the iron ore beds, and in one instance, we saw it disseminated in such quantities in the ore, as to cause it speedily to disintegrate when but for a short time exposed to the action of atmospheric influences; this would at once suggest the proper method for preparing this ore for the smelting furnace, should it ever become necessary to make use of it for that purpose. This bed is situated at the base of a gently elevated hill, but a few rods from the public street of the village.

Graphite, (Black lead.)—We did not meet with this mineral in place, but it was not unfrequently found in loose pieces, often of some considerable size, strewed promiscuously over the surface of the ground, usually associated with carbonate of lime. In some instances it was distinctly granular in its structure; at others it appeared in lamellated scales, from the smallest particles up to more than an inch in diameter. The specimens found in the vicinity of the lower works, were of the latter variety, and exhibited the laminæ in beautiful perfection. Among the hills, and along the shores of Lake Champlain, wherever found, it is most generally in veins of carbonate of lime, and also in masses of the phosphate of that mineral. We saw no veins during our brief examinations at this place, but have no doubt that they do exist in many places among the hills, and when properly explored, will develop themselves to the scrutizining eye of the investigator. J. E.

The Long Hoe Handles.

Man was formed to walk erect; and if compelled to walk or to labor very much stooping, he soon tires.

We usually, here at the north, purchase our hoes with the handles attached—all complete; and surely they are very neat—made of cast-steel, and bright as silver, with nicely turned handles of about four and a half feet in length—handles too short by half a foot.

Holding, or using them, in the posture to labor with ease, the hoe will not reach the ground by about six inches. These answer well for side-hill work. I have been searching for two years, and the longest I could find in New-Haven or Hartford, was four feet eight inches.

In the south, hoes are usually formed with sockets or eyes for the handles—and handles made on the plantations, from five to six feet in length.

I do not remember ever seeing a Yankee hoe in New-Orleans till last winter, and the handles of which were only about four feet in length.

I am of opinion, were the manufacturers of these northern hoes to make them somewhat larger and stronger, with handles at least five feet in length, and introduce them in the south, that they would soon supercede in a measure, the heavy and clumsy ones there used; and the light ones with long handles, take the place of the short at the north. Respectfuily, S. TILLOTSON. *Canton, Conn., July* 12, 1852.

Production of Hay on the Western Prairies.

The natural prairie grass, although a great favorite by many, for the purposes of hay, is nevertheless very inferior, under the most favorable management, to timothy. Both timothy and clover flourish on the broken prairies, and are so easily cultivated that no reasonable excuse can be urged for using for hay the indigenous grasses. An unbroken prairie is perfectly level, and the soil is so easily cultivated, that no exertion whatever is required to keep the surface smooth, so that when the land is seeded with the cultivated grasses, the original smoothness is retained without much effort. The vegetable mould ranging from one to two feet in depth on high rolling prairies, accompanied with a rich and friable sub-soil, imparts to the cultivated grasses a luxuriance and rankness of growth, that can only be obtained in other countries by a very expensive process of cultivation. The cost of growing timothy, clover, and herds grass hay, on the valley of the Upper Mississippi does not certainly exceed one half what is necessary in a timbered country, and yet the cash value of hay, in the markets of the river towns and cities is fully as great as what is obtained in the interior cities of New-York and Pennsylvania. The average price of hay in St. Louis is $12 per ton, and in New-Orleans from $15 to $20 per ton. The demand keeps pace with the supply, and the present prospect is in favor of a continuation of high prices for all kinds of forage, as the demand in the lower Mississippi towns and cities increases quite as rapidly as the increase of the northern supply.

At many points along the Mississippi a suitable quality of prairie land, for the production of hay, corn, and other spring crops, may be had for $5 per acre, which will yield in timothy, in an average of seasons two tons of superior quality of hay per acre. These lands may be had in any quantity within a distance of from five to ten miles of shipping points, on the river, and their fertility is such that for a long period of time they would yield in average of seasons, the above yield, without any apparent deterioration, requiring, however, to be occasionally broken up and sown with oats or other crops, to be again reseeded with grasses.

The most extensive hay farm that has yet come within our observation, belongs to the Messrs. Bonnells, consisting of six hundred acres of a timothy meadow, made entirely on a rich prairie, and located in the upper part of Lee county, some fifteen miles from the river. This firm will ship this year from the port of Keokuk, Iowa, some *seven hundred tons* of timothy hay, which at this moment is packed away in one of the extensive brick warehouses of that city. It is packed in bales about the size of cotton bales, weighing each from 250 to 300 lbs. hay, and is put up in a suitable condition to ship to California or any other distant portion of the world, if necessity should require it. The press employed for bailing is worked by screws and lever, and cost $200, and four men with it and a horse will readily bail three tons of hay per day, including the preparation of the hoops, which is the constant work of one man to supply the hands whilst bailing. We know of but few branches of productive industry that pays better than growing hay on the prairies for the southern markets, and at some other time a further discussion of the subject may be expected. W. G. EDMUNDSON. *Keokuk, Iowa.*

Management of Manures.

EDS. CULTIVATOR—I notice in the Cultivator for July some inquiries of "K." in regard to the preservation of manure, and as my attention has been of late much occupied in observing the effect of different manures, I read his inquiries with unusual interest.

I will now state how I have managed with portions of my manure, for a number of years, with good success. In dull weather in haying, I haul all the manure from my yards and sheds to the field where I expect to use it the next season, and place in a pile as perpendicular as may be, and concave on the top. If muck or soil are at hand, I mix in an equal quantity or more, with the manure—and in all cases, I cover the sides and top of the pile with either muck, soil, or turf, grass side down. I suffer it to remnin till the frost is out of the sides and top in the spring, then shovel it into another pile, taking care to mix the muck or soil with the manure, uniformly through the heap. This is but little labor, as a man will work over forty or fifty loads in a day. He ought to commence the new heap very near the old, and so follow on till the whole is thoroughly composted.

I have invariably found this to be the best of manure. I have had occasion to use stable manure in the same field, on the same crop, and without an exception, that part manured with the compost yielded the best crop. The manure "K." expects to use in August ought to be treated in the same manner—at least it should be covered with soil or turf. I think the sooner he removes it from the cellar, the better; still it will not be as good as if it lay longer in the pile before being used.

I manure my corn in the hill, or if not, I spread it on the top of the land, and harrow it in. I finished plowing under manure on sod or heavy land, some years since. I consider it half lost. Manure should not be used in a green state; and as a general rule, it is cheaper to compost it in the field than in the yard. The compost heaps should be so formed as to retain all the rain possible. J. O. PHELPS. *Simsbury, Ct., July* 3, 1852.

Ice-water in Wells.

DAVID THOMAS, of Aurora, N. Y., informs us of a mode successfully adopted for having ice-water always at hand, without the trouble of preparing it as wanted. A large block of ice (some 15 or 20 lbs.) was thrown into the well, and in a day or two, or as soon as dissolved, a delicious coolness was imparted to the water, which remained for many days. The effect would be immediate if the ice were thrown in after being broken fine. To those who cannot have constant access to an ice-house, this would be a great convenience, and would save much labor in any case.

Varieties of Poultry, and their Management.

Eds. Cultivator—In response to my notice in the last Cultivator, I have received several applications for information on the subject of poultry, and shall accept your very polite invitation to reply through the Cultivator.

John Giles, Esq., of Providence, one of the most skillful breeders of fowls, and proprietor of one of the largest and most splendid collections of ornamental poultry in this country, (for a brief notice of the collection see Cultivator, page 53 of the current volume,) has sent me a communication containing several questions, on topics which, in my opinion, are of general interest. I therefore propose in the present article, to offer a few very hastily written suggestions, in reply to those inquiries.

The gentleman inquires first—What is the best breed for *profit?* The profit on poultry may arise either from its sale, or its use as an article of domestic consumption. It is presumed the question refers to the former, and the true answer appears to be, that as the cost of rearing the different varieties, aside from the first cost of the stock, differs but little, the most profitable fowls to sell are those for which there is the greatest demand; not necessarily those which are intrinsically the best, but those for which fashion calls. That real utility has as little control of fashion on this subject, as in other matters of taste, is apparent from the fact that so many different varieties have each in its turn, held the highest place in public estimation. Indeed, almost every breed known has had its day of popularity. It is but a few years since the native fowls were the best, and almost only fowls we had; then came several European varieties—first in order of time, the Poland, then the Dorking, Creole and Spanish, held each its brief reign, and after those then came marching (they never walk,) on the ponderous birds of Asia, in unnumbered varieties. Three years since, the most profitable fowls to sell were the Cochin China and Shanghaes; now the public taste demands nothing less than the gigantic Chittagongs. This fowl is no more difficult to raise; is the largest known variety; not yet common, and commands a higher price than any other fowl. As evidence of my sincerity, I add that I have, myself, disposed of all other fowls, and am raising this noble variety alone.

I am asked secondly—*Which breed is best for the table and laying?* These two qualities are, in my judgment, inconsistent and antagonistic; they may, and often do, co-exist in a *good degree*, but it is too much to expect the same fowls to *excel* in both. Some fowls are so good layers, that they will lay almost constantly during all the season of the year, when they might be expected to gain flesh. The aggregate loss to the fowl is five or six times its own entire weight, and it follows, almost as a matter of course, that good, that is *superior* layers, grow poor. On the other hand, if fowls are kept for the table *merely*, the less they lay the better, as it is well known that those are best for this use, which are prevented by art from laying at all. The quality of fowls is strongly influenced by *constitutional temperament.* In some the brain and nervous system predominate, and such fowls will be more intelligent, active, uneasy, roving, and, (I beg their pardon,) more mischievous than others. These fowls are of the nervous temperament, and would probably be better to lay than to acquire flesh or fat. This description applies to the Game, Poland, Bolton Grey, Spanish, &c. In other fowls we observe such an organization as is connected with the lymphatic temperament. In these the alimentary system predominates. The organs of digestion, secretion, absorption and assimulation, act undisturbed by brain or nerves, and fowls of this class may be expected to feed well, keep quiet, sleep undisturbed, grow rapidly, and at last come to the table with large, plump forms, tender and juicy flesh, and a flavor that would tempt an epicure. This description, will perhaps, cover the Dorking, Shanghaes, Cochin China, Chittagong, &c. It is admitted, that these fowls have in some instances produced very large numbers of eggs—still, it is probably true, that where eggs alone are the object, they can be produced at less cost from the small fowls. For the table there is nothing to compare with the large Asiatic fowls, and of all these, the very best in my opinion, is the *pure* Chittagong.

A third question proposed to me is—*Which is the most ornamental, with laying qualities combined?* This is very much a matter of fancy, and *de gustibus non disputandem.* Of the large fowls, the most showy is the Chittagong. As a general remark, the European varieties are the most beautiful in form and color. Of these, the Spanish has a fine form, and the Dorking a still better. The former of these is admired for its shining black color, and glowing ornaments of the head; the latter as a fowl without fault, having all good qualities, yet none in the highest degree. The beautiful game fowl is too well known to need any description here. Among small fowls, there is nothing prettier than the Speckled Hamburgh. It is well formed, somewhat resembling the wild pigeon. Its color is beautiful, and its whole appearance indicates refinement, sprightly activity, and purity of blood.

A fourth question is—*What fowls are most hardy and easy to raise?* I answer, the common or native fowls. All other fowls, so far as I am acquainted, require a little care, but the natives are so many living witnesses that they can *live* without any. Great improvement has been made in poultry, undoubtedly, but those only can take advantage of it who are willing to give some thought and labor to the subject. All such persons may take their choice of varieties, and will find no insurmountable difficulty in raising *any breed* they may select.

My correspondent inquires further—*Is there any sure cure for the roup?* I am sorry to say that in my opinion, there is not. I do not think the *nature of the disease* is known, or even its *cause.* Its treatment has, as yet, been entirely empirical. The disease has commonly been charged to neglect and exposure to cold and water; but this is not true, for the disease is by no means confined to the flocks of the careless. Fowls bred in the city are more exposed to the disease, and those in close confinement still more so. There is somewhere a violation of some law of their physical organization. A chicken is a compound of certain chemical elements, each of which is essential to the existence of the animal, and all of which are derived from its food. It is my opinion

that when confined there may be one or more of these elements for which no provision is made in their food. Of course no intelligent prescription can be made for the disease, until by patient study of their nature, and careful observation of their habits when free, we shall discover its cause. Perhaps the best thing to be done in the case of very valuable fowls, is to send them to some suitable person in the country, to breed them under more favorable circumstances, than in an infested flock shut up in the city. Chickens so reared will go to the city with better constitutions and be more likely to resist the disease.

I am asked finally, *What varieties have you, and at what prices?* I have furnished fowls for my neighbors of the Dorking, Spanish, Creole, Cochin China, Shanghae, &c., but on my own farm I am raising but one kind, and that is the Chittagong.

These appear to me so much superior to all others, that having disposed of all former kinds, I procured, last spring, five layers, and from these have the prospect of raising about two hundred chickens. A part I shall keep, another portion distribute among my friends and have a small number to sell. If applied for early, the price will be, for good specimens, five dollars a pair. A very few select ones have been already engaged at a higher price. Most of the other varieties in this neighborhood can be furnished at prices somewhat less.

I have, in this very imperfect manner, replied to the questions proposed, so far as was intended in this communication. I have a great many other questions received, but must beg indulgence until after the hurry of harvest. I have a larger number of applications from the different states of our country on this subject, than I anticipated, but not one too many, as it indicates a very general interest in the subject, cheering to those who are turning away from the distracting and demoralizing objects of ambition to the majority of mankind, to the innocent and quiet pleasures of rural life. With sentiments of respect I am yours truly, JOHN T. ANDREW. *West Cornwall, Conn.*

Dairying on the Western Prairies.

The retail price of butter during the month of April, in all the Mississippi towns and cities, ranged from twenty to thirty cents per lb., and so difficult is it to get a regular supply of good butter, that respectable families are willing to contract by the year, at from fifteen to eighteen cents per lb., including, of course, the winter months. Cheese retails at from eight to twelve cents per lb., and the market is supplied mainly from Ohio. The New Orleans market, is open to the farmers of the Upper Mississippi valley, at least nine months out of twelve, and with a trifling effort on the part of the northern farmers, the entire trade of that great emporium, might be secured to this valley, instead of being supplied with provisions from New-York, Pennsylvania, and other eastern and northern states. Butter in New-Orleans is ordinarily worth fifty cents per lb., and that market is mainly supplied from the dairies of Orange and other neighboring counties of New-York, where the price of good land, suitable for grazing, is worth from fifty to one hundred dollars per acre, and where the cost of transportation is fully as great, if not greater, than from the Upper Mississippi Valley. The dairymen of Orange, had no difficulty in contracting, the past autumn, for their entire dairies, at thirty-five cents per lb., whilst an Iowa farmer, with the low estimate that is placed upon his skill in this line, in summer and autumn months, cannot get more than ten, and at the farthest eighteen cents per lb., for the produce of his dairy by the season.

This defect will shortly be removed, and an example once successfully established, will renovate the whole business so as to place western dairying on a par with the same business in any other portion of the union, with the additional advantages of cheap land, good water, easy access to markets, and an almost boundless extent of suitable land for the business that cannot be surpassed in any country for its grass and vegetable producing powers. A colony of dairy farmers from Orange county, New-York, have lately arrived in Muscatine county, Iowa, being in an exact parrallel line of latitude with their former residence, and have brought all their appliances with them, and in their purchases have selected mainly with a view of carrying on the dairy business on a large and respectable scale. The butter will be stored in ice houses, and properly packed for the New Orleans market, where one of their company will be located to receive and dispose of the entire produce of the company, or rather of the colony. From experiments already made, an acre of Iowa land, costing some five or ten dollars per acre, within five or ten miles of the river, will produce, with less labor, a greater quantity of butter and of equal if not superior quality to that produced on the high priced and highly taxed lands of Orange county. The experiment now being made, is in the hands of some forty competent, wealthy, and intelligent families, and we shall watch the progress made, and report thereon in due time, as further developments may make it desirable.

The very best quality of land, with tolerably good improvements may be had for from five to fifteen dollars per acre, which for dairying or for any other purpose adapted for northern farming, cannot be surpassed. What is most wanted here, is men of capital, having had long experience in the practical details of agriculture, who will combine, with their money, labor, and skill, a scientific course of husbandry, suited to the circumstances of the soil, climate and other influences of the country, and with such men and means, western farming can be made the most profitable and pleasurable pursuit that could engage the attention of an intelligent mind. W. G. EDMUNDSON. *Keokuk, Iowa.*

CLOVER FOR WHEAT.—According to LAWES' experiments, the clover that would make a ton and a half of hay, would contain 60 lbs. of nitrogen, which, if plowed in, would be sufficient. *if all were assimilated*, to increase the following wheat crop 12 bushels per acre, and the clover roots six bushels more.

HARROWING WHEAT IN SPRING.—Myron Adams, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., who harrows his wheat early in spring, with a heavy harrow, thinks it increases the crop from two to five bushels per acre. It also greatly assists the growth of the clover seed, sown just preceding the harrowing.

The General Theory of Cultivation.

Eds. Cultivator—The cultivation of the soil, together with the improvement of those animals which are given us as aids in the work, is a noble employment, and furnishes the mind with exhaustless subjects of thought. There are two systems of belief that obtain fully my credence. The one embodies the heaven-given rules to make the moral soil, which sin has cursed, bring forth nourishment for the more enduring part of man;—the other teaches how to provide with the least toil for the wants of the body—to clothe the most unsightly and barren places with beauty and compel them to add to man's comfort and luxury. Though by our fallen condition we are compelled "to eat bread in the sweat of our brow," we are not obliged to gather it by the most laborious process, to eat the earth's most uncultivated products, or to dwell in the most rude and uncomfortable habitations. But rather it is a high virtue to overcome the obstacles thrown in our way—to acquire skill in increasing and appropriating the precious things "contained in the everlasting hills."

I am not qualified by experience or education to give rules for farming. I write simply to express the profit and gratification your paper affords me, and to throw out a word of caution, chiefly to your correspondents.

A writer on breeding horses, after many good observations about the best stock, training, &c., says, "I doubt whether any kind of early training will raise the head of a lubber or keep down the head of a flyer." Another writer on education makes the same statement—no colleges however good can make statesmen of dunces, and no want of education can long keep down the mind in which nature has lodged the elements of greatness.

Now what is this but asserting that no land is to be cultivated but the best; yet most of your correspondents think all lands may be made good—that there is no need of "dunce" or "lubber" land anywhere. Who are our great men, but those whose great minds education has made greater? What are our best horses and cattle, but those that by continual improvement have been raised from the common stock? It may cause a smile to see men of science and dunces, "lubber" and "flying" horses on the same page; still one and the same principle is at work in the production of higher forms of life, whether applied to the physical or moral world—to animals or men, viz: Cultivation.

There are many farmers, who by the continual selection of their best animals for breeding, might have a stock equal to any of the high-sounding English nomenclature. Would it not be wiser then, to keep more prominent this fact, and excite emulation in improving our stock at home, than to search creation over after improved animals. I do not think it possible to make a perfect Black Hawk by obliging him to eat from a high manger, and yet the lacing of the Indian baby to the board has some influence in the right formation of the man, contributes something to the beauty and nobility of the chieftain, and gives him power to spring the bow and wield the battle axe. You cannot make a perfect gentleman by merely removing a pair of clumsy boots and compelling the same clumsy heels in calf to go through college; nor can a pair of cowhide boots conceal the science and dignified bearing of the scholar, who chooses to walk in these in the honorable calling of a tiller of the soil. Deep plowing will not cause a large crop on poor land, without manure. Feeding a colt on hay alone, will not be likely to produce a high spirited creature from a low stock in a single generation; but let a few oats be added, preserve the best for breeders for a series of years, with other things corresponding, and you may work wonders. There undoubtedly is a great difference in the quality of stock; yet it is an old and true saying that "a bad cow may have a good calf," and when this happens let us take good care of it. The conclusion I would draw from these remarks is, that from the best materials we can obtain, by the best means in our power, we should improve our stock and elevate ourselves, never forgetting that what has been done, may be done again. Warner. *Westport, Essex county, N. Y.*

Advantages of Agricultural Reading.

Eds. Cultivator—I have been a careful peruser of The Cultivator for several years. To me it is a source of great enjoyment, in an agricultural point of view; it is a visitor who is anxiously waited for, and most particularly welcomed; a visitor who leaves an indelible impression and gratifying influence, and one who for years to come, should I live, I wish to invite to my fireside. I can remember when I borrowed of a distant neighbor the Genesee Farmer, and how some of the neighbors called *me* the Genesee Farmer, when I told them some of the "big stories" of large crops, and handsome shaped cattle, &c., &c., all of which they "poohed" at, and said "book farming would ruin any man," and "book farming was a complete humbug." In fact they said enough to convince me that one party or the other were consummate blockheads. But I was determined to try to learn something of the profession to which I was becoming more attached. I had not the advantages of an early education in all the particulars which one learns who has been reared on a farm, and I thought I had better read upon the subject, whether I practiced or not. I was fifteen years of age when I moved on a farm, and up to this time I had never seen a grain of wheat. I had always been at school, and like a great many others, did not appreciate my opportunity. About this time my parents concluded to invest their little property in a farm in the county of Cayuga. When we got on our farm, everything looked strange to me; and as for my parents, they were but a trifle in advance of me; my father did not feel competent to manage a farm of one hundred acres. But what I have read upon agriculture has been of vast importance to me, whether I practice or not. My testimony is, that I would not change for money that which I have learned from your paper. I would not even part with those old numbers; *every one* of them is a gem to me, and if they could talk, they would tell of being badly chafed by use.

The success that has attended my farming operations, is wholly attributable to what I have gleaned from works upon the subject. I think every man, if he has no more than four acres of good land, should read, that he may become more wise, and improve that little to the best advantage. What if we do not "follow the Cultivator," as some say; it enlightens our minds, and I get hints every month, that I would ask one dollar a piece for. And I judge that some of them will come in play, and turn something into what will help pay for my farm. Chs. E. Roffe. *Scipio, N. Y.*

Horticultural Department.

Notes on Strawberries.

R. G. PARDEE, of Palmyra, N. Y., is one of the most indefatigable collectors of varieties and enthusiastic cultivators of the strawberry in this country. He has given a thorough trial to some forty or fifty sorts. As he has made very accurate observations on season, size, quality, and productiveness, a few brief notes, the substance of which he has furnished us, together with personal observations on his garden, will doubtless be received with interest.

Burr's New Pine—the earliest by three or four days of nearly 50 varieties, and the best flavored of all. As a proof of their *continued* productiveness, successive pickings of heavy crops at each time, were made on the following days,—June 1st, 12th, 18th, 26th, and July 1st. Besides this, they were picked exery day for the table, and a few occasionally as late as July 13th. It bears well in sun and shade; in hills, rows, and masses; and full *as long*, but not quite so late, as Jenny's Seedling and some others. The size of the largest specimens were full up to 4¼ inches in circumference

Monroe Scarlet—(one of Ellwanger & Barry's Seedlings,) bore the largest quantity of large size fruit on the trial-bed. Five foot-stalks from one plant, produced 80 really large sized berries. Many other plants of this sort, in other parts of the garden, bore similarly, and continued long. The size was from 2¼ to 4¾ inches in circumference.

Hovey's bore well in masses and in hills—one specimen measured full six inches in circumference, and a large number four to five.

Willey bore abundantly in hills and rows—a medium size, hard, pleasant fruit.

Moyamensing Pine, is, July 13, bearing finely, of really large, fine fruit.

Walker's Seedling and *McAvoy's Superior*, also continue to bear well.

Crimson Cone pleases me very much—bore a large supply of beautiful, acid fruit.

Jenny's Seedling has done well.

Lizzie Randolph is of the largest average size, but quite deficient in flavor.

R. G. Pardee adds, "I have before me a small stem of the 'Large White Province' currant, of which the fruit of three currants measure each full 9-16 of an inch in diameter, and more than 1⅝ in circumference." It appears to be about the size of the *cherry currant*.

CHARLES DOWNING, of Newburgh, remarks, "Our strawberry crop has been fine—nothing in flavor exceeds Black Prince in my soil."

Profits of Raspberry Culture.

A correspondent at Newburgh, N. Y., writes, "In consequence of severe winter, we have no cherries but a few Dukes and Morellos—we shall have no peaches, and very few pears—curculios have taken all the plums. Our *Raspberries* are now ripe, and are *fine*—the Large Red Antwerp is much the best for market purposes; one person 12 miles north of us sends daily to New-York market from *six hundred* to a *thousand* pint baskets, for which he receives fifteen cents each, wholesale." That is, $90 to £150 per day.

New and Old Fruits for Western New-York.

No list of fruits was probably ever made by any one cultivator, that entirely suited another. The differences in palates, purposes, treatment, soil, and seasons, are such as produce, necessarily, some variation in the estimate of the different sorts. But as every one increases his knowledge of fruits, and of the experiments of others, he is enabled to decide more understandingly for himself—and to avoid being led by the nose, as was a certain uninformed neighbor, who changed the top of his pear trees three times before bearing, as each successive sort came into fashion, and was recommended and then discarded by his novelty-seeking friends.

The following list of the most valuable among the newer sorts, condensed from the last report of the Fruit Committee of the Genesee Valley Horticultural Society, is, in most cases the result of much experience, and may be of essential benefit in assisting inexperienced cultivators in making a selection. In a very few instances the committee differed in their estimates, but this was usually in the case of quite new fruits, in relation to which there had been but very limited trial. The kind or species, are given in the order of their season, beginning with

STRAWBERRIES.—*Burr's New Pine, Large Early Scarlet, Boston Pine, Hovey's Seedling, Hudson, or Rival Hudson*, and *Crimson Cone*. Ellwanger & Barry's *Genesee*, was recommended as eminently worthy of trial.

CURRANTS.—*Cherry*, remarkable for size, being the largest red.

Victoria, remarkable for its long bunches and late ripening.

RASPBERRIES.—*Large Fruited Monthly*—has produced a fine crop in autumn. Needs protection. and the careful removal of suckers.

CHERRIES.—*Early Purple Guigne*—the best early sort.

Reine Hortense—beautiful and excellent.

Governor Wood—very early, large, pale red, delicious.

Doctor—good, valuable for its earliness.

The following are noticed,—*Belle d'Orleans*, beautiful, but not high flavored; *Monstreuse de Mezel*, about the size of Napoleon, dark mahogany color, very firm; and *Rockport Bigarreau*, "simply a good cherry, not equal to some of the old sorts." This latter opinion of the chairman was dissented from by some others of the committee, who esteemed the fruit more highly.

PEACHES.—*Crawford's Early*—continues a universal favorite—which has led to an overstocked market of fruit at its period of ripening; *Crawford's Late*,—promises to be an important late variety; *Druid Hill*,—has proved a fine, white-fleshed peach, and merits extensive trial. *Peche de Vigne*, fruited the past season for the first time, proves of high flavor, ripens late, and for three years has been entirely free from the curl.

PLUMS.—*Jefferson, Lawrence*, and *Reine Claude de Bavay*, are specially recommended for excellence, the latter also for its lateness, hanging long on the tree and improving by shrivelling.

PEARS.—The following are merely named as having been proved by abundant experience, of first quality:—*Madeleine, Bartlett, Osband's Summer*, [the latter sometimes of inferior *quality*,] *Seckel, Swan's Orange, Stevens' Genesee, Virgalieu, Gray Doyenne.* In addition to these, the *Bloodgood* is recommended as being usually, and *Dearborn's Seedling*, as always excellent,—but mostly too small for market. *Doyenne d'Ete*, a small, new, early variety, gives high promise. *Summer Frankreal* and *Tyson* are recommended as valuable summer pears. Among autumn varieties, *Louise Bonne of Jersey, Dix, Swan's Orange, Belle Lucrative, Bezi de Montigny, Oswego Beurre, Flemish Beauty, Beurre Diel* on quince, *Doyenne Boussock*, and *Duchesse d'Orleans*, are all named as very valuable; and the following new sorts, as giving high promise,—*Beurre Goubalt, St. Andre, Beurre Superfine, Beurre de Waterloo*, and *Beurre de Konig.* Winter pears,—*Vicar of Winfield, Winter Nelis, Prince's St. Germain, New Winter Beurre*, are all very highly recommended, as well as *Easter Beurre*, for the best long keeper, and the *Pound* and *Catillac* as large productive cooking varieties. *Doyenne Goubalt* promises highly, and deserves extensive trial. *Aremberg* and *Glout Morceau* have disappointed expectation so far.

APPLES.—The committee do not go into detail, but particularly commend the *Gravenstein, Dyer, Red Canada, Melon*, and *Northern Spy;* and also those standard old varieties, the *Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin, Roxbury Russet, Spitzenburgh, Swaar*, and [*Westfield*] *Seek-no-further.*

Curl in the Peach.

This malady, which has of late years become so formidable, causing in frequent instances, the young fruit to drop to the ground, and the lessening or destroying the crop, has induced a great deal of examination and inquiry, with very little satisfactory result. All our observations and experiments, however, point towards keeping the tree in a vigorous state of growth, by means of manure, good culture, and a free shortening-in of the branches, as being the best mode of lessening the disaster.

As to its cause, doctors disagree. Frost, minute insects, a fungus or mildew, and an epidemic like the cholera and potato rot, have all had their earnest advocates. Very careful and minute examinations the present season, during all the stages of growth, from the first protrusion of the point of the young leaf, to its full expansion, by means of a very powerful sextuple achromatic microscope, failed to reveal the least appearance of either insect or parasitic plant. All that could be seen, was at first faint discolorations of the cellular tissues, which gradually increased till the leaf became a rough, distorted mass of disease.

Rose Insects—Striped Bug.

Extract from a letter dated *Greatfield*, 7 mo. 5, 1852, "Our rose leaves have been much damaged by a small greenish (not green,) worm, which leaves the nervures and feeds on the parenchymous parts, so that the framework remains, though its verdure has departed. The other morning I threw *air-slacked lime* over them, and am strongly inclined to believe their work is at an end.

"The *Striped-bug* fares no better when he is *limed* among the cucumbers. I cannot discover that the lime hurts the leaves."

Absurdities—Cross-cultivation.

In a recent letter, a correspondent writes,—"A rose was lately taken to a sewing society at ———, which attracted much attention. It was described to me by one who was present, when I brought *Tricolor d'Orleans* from my garden, and it was pronounced the same. The report was, that it was obtained of —— ——, and that his wife had twisted the roots of a red and white rose together—that they twain became one, and this striped rose was the result.

"Well, I mentioned the circumstance to a company at my house, and —— —— declared she had performed a similar operation, (with other sorts, however,) and the consequence was a new fine rose!"

> 'Can these things be,
> 'And overcome us like a summer cloud
> 'Without our special wonder?'

"I have no doubt she believes in the truth of her statement. So do people believe that two half buds of an apple tree may be soldered into one, and make a parti-flavored fruit; and *I* am prepared to believe it,—as soon as they shall take two buds from my hand, and produce an apple, half and half, from two very different *sizes, flavors, and colors*, with a month's difference in the time of ripening.

"How is it about planting two potatoes of different colors together, [in the same hill?] It is said the offspring will be mottled! Who has carefully tried the experiment? If the Newtown Pippin roughens the bark below the graft, in the course of a year or two, why may not one potato affect another of a different color?"

REMARKS.—We can perceive no difference in the absurdity of twisting two rose roots, or of planting two potatoes together, to produce a mixed result. Either of them strikes us as very much like twisting the legs of a black and white calf together, to produce a spotted heifer. There are but two ways in which a combination of qualities in two plants can take place. One is the production of a new variety, that is, a new individual, by means of *seed*; and the other is *cementing together* two portions of two distinct individuals, as in budding and grafting.

By seed—cross-fertilization, or dusting the pistils of one plant from the anthers of another, will produce a new individual, possessing more or less of the properties of both, *intimately blended*, so that the smallest shoot on any part of the plant will furnish a perfect specimen of the combination in any other part.

But in a union by placing the parts together, this intimate blending can never take place. The graft and the stock both retain their distinct identity. When a pear is grafted on a quince, the graft is a complete pear, and the stock a complete quince. If two halved buds could possibly be made to grow after being cut through the heart, one side of the tree would be of one sort, and the other side of the other sort. The mixture could not extend up through the hundred branches and shoots. In the case of the Newtown Pippin, (and in every other grafted tree,) the growing wood of the stock is elaborated and furnished by the leaves of the graft, and hence something of the peculiarity of the latter is imparted to the former *for the time being, and in a very slight degree;*

for let a shoot grow from the stock, and it will immediately exhibit all the characteristics of that stock, even if it has been fed from the leaves of the graft for 50 years previously.

But when two unlike potatoes are planted in the same hill, or two dissimilar rose roots twisted together, there is no connexion or communication whatever, between them. Each distinct plant receives sap from its own roots and from no other, and the leaves return the juice to its own roots, and to no other. There is no conduit or feeder across from one to the other. Consequently, no mixture can possibly take place; and in such experiments as may have appeared to favor this opinion, other causes must be looked for.

The Apple Disease.

There is in this vicinity this season a disease which attacks the apple and quince, very similar to the pear blight. It first blackens the end of the leaf, then descends to the bud, and from there to the wood, which it speedily surrounds and kills. It generally commences at the end of a limb, but sometimes it first blights a few leaves three or four feet from the end of the limb, and then works its way down to the wood and destroys it. In some cases it confines its ravages to the north side of the tree; at others to the south, and again in all its parts. We look upon its progress with no small solicitude. Can you throw any light upon the subject? R. G. P. *Palmyra, July* 14, 1852.

This malady has appeared to greater or less extent for many years past in Western New-York and elsewhere, without apparently increasing, or producing as yet any very serious result on the apple. In some parts of the western states, however, its attacks are much more virulent, and serious doubts are entertained by some whether the apple can long maintain its position as one of the fruits of the west.

Many wise heads (to say nothing of the number of foolish ones) have endeavored to "throw light" upon it, but like the investigators of the causes of the potato rot, they have instead, generally thrown darkness, and should we presume to join their company in this labor, we should certainly succeed no better. We can therefore only afford our correspondent the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that after long research nothing is yet ascertained. EDS.

Northern Spy in Ohio.

The high celebrity of the Northern Spy Apple in Western New-York, and in all places whither its crops have been sent, has caused much interest in relation to its quality as grown elsewhere. A few imperfect specimens produced near Boston, did not give a favorable impression. But it appears by a communication in the Ohio Cultivator, from James W. Weld, of Richfield, Summit Co., Ohio, that a single trial at that place has proved eminently successful. The fruit was grown from grafts set in a bearing tree, and is stated to be "*the best single variety* grown" there. "It is of the largest class. It is extremely rich and juicy, destitute of that sharp acid which the Greening possesses, having all its richness, the acid being something sharper than the Richfield Nonesuch, [or Red Canada,] having qualities to render it first rate for culinary or table use."

Curculio—the Knockings.

About *five thousand* curculios have been caught and destroyed on the grounds of the writer the present season. They were more abundant than ever known before, and they seem to be increasing in numbers throughout the country. At Newburgh, long so famous for its great and uniform plum crops, they have taken all. Yet in many places, where for many years a single plum could not be raised without protection from their attacks, the "knocking system" has saved fair crops. Single trees, at one visit, have furnished no less than *seventy-five* insects, and many half that number. These numbers become rapidly reduced by a daily use of the axe and the folding frames described in a former number of the Cultivator. Nothing but a sharp blow with a heavy axe was sufficient to bring down all, and to make clean work. The stroke was given to the short stump of a limb, sawed off for the purpose. Muffled mallets are too soft and inefficient, which is the reason why so many fail with this remedy.

Fruit Trees.

Fruit trees, which are among the ornaments, as well as useful productions of nature, are too much neglected by farmers at large. What beauty is there in a well trimmed apple tree, with its blossoms of pink and white so nicely blended, and later in the season, scarcely less beautiful is its load of rich and golden fruit!

Aside from all considerations of beauty or profit, there is another motive for the cultivation of fruit, which should influence parents, who regerd the morals of their children. If you have good fruit in your own garden, there will be no inducement for your children to break the command "thou shalt not steal." Is not this a reason strong enough to induce any upright man to plant and rear an orchard?

All the varieties enumerated in nursery catalogues, are not requisite for the farmer of small means; a few choice and well selected sorts, are better than a host. In this manner, by a little exertion, an orchard of fruit may be raised, at little expense and trouble. As our large cities are dependent upon the country for their fruit, and are willing to pay a good price for it, this branch of business commends itself to the farmer as a means of profit. The crops which may be obtained at the same time fruit trees are being cultivated, will more than pay for the entire expenses of culture, and roots crops are far better for the trees, than such as mature above ground.

In the month of April I transplanted apple, pear and plum trees, and as the soil they were removed to was richer than that they had previously occupied, they did not know of their change of place—this should always be the case, or else the growth will be much retarded. Trees need cultivation as much as corn, and will pay for it proportionably well. By good cultivation, trees may be made to bear from the seed in six years. A SUBSCRIBER. *Taftsville, Vt.*

A Glance at the July Horticulturist.

The leader gives a few good suggestions "*how to popularize the taste for planting*," and prescribes a remedy by which he hopes our big farm, washed now on each side by the two oceans, may be made to wear something less of the air of Canada-thistle-dom, and show a little sign of blossoming like the rose. The influence of private individuals of rural taste, and of nurserymen, is chiefly looked to as the means which may be best exerted to produce this desirable reformation. Private individuals, by giving away a shrub or a tree occasionally to each of their neighbors who will take care of it, may thus do much to increase the desire for ornamental planting among those neighbors—for which purpose it is proposed to devote a day or two each year, by those who have public spirit enough, to propagating suitable sorts. Will nurserymen grumble at this? They need not, for instead of supplying *their* market gratis, this will only increase the avidity for such things as *must be had*, and cannot be had as gifts. Nay, more, the nurserymen themselves, if they are not too stingy, are urged to undertake the same generous task, bestowing their gifts rather sparingly to each than otherwise, as one or two plants or trees well taken care of, are better than more when neglected. We have practiced to some extent on this plan, but found one difficulty, which was, that which cost nothing was generally little prized. We therefore improved on the mode, by requiring *pay* in all cases where good cultivation was not given, and making this a provision in advance.

The opinion is confidently expressed in this article, that more trees have been planted in the last ten years within fifty miles of Rochester in this state, than in any three of the southern states taken together.

Prof. Turner and Pear Blight.—The article on this subject, noticed in our last, has brought out A. H. Ernst of Cincinnati, who confidently affirms that the Professor's fearful insect has been long known, and has no connexion whatever with pear blight.

The Seasons in Maine.—Some very interesting facts are presented in a communication from Wm. Wallis of Portland. The severity of the past winter was generally observed through the country, but as that severity was more uniform than at other times, the effect on vegetation was not so unfavorable as in some milder winters. The thermometer sunk to 16° below zero at Portland, yet the Osage Orange "appears not to have suffered in the least," nor Weigela rosea; and the peach trees were reported as in full blossom. Similar results were observed at Macedon, in Western New-York, where the mercury sunk to 12½° below zero. A large portion of the fruit buds of the peach escaped; the Ribes sanguineum was uninjured even to the tips of the branches, and the Bignonia grandiflora, wholly unprotected, is now pushing out shoots three feet above the ground.

The same communication gives extracts from a record of the weather kept at Portland, for a century and a quarter, by which it appears that during all that time there has been no change whatever in the average period for the blossoming of fruit trees—notwithstanding the conflicting opinions that the seasons are becoming colder, as adopted by some, and that they are becoming warmer, as adhered to by others.

Fruit Culture at Washington.—R. G. Pardee gives some interesting memoranda of his visit to the grounds of Dr. Bayne, in Maryland, eight miles from Washington. The Doctor has over 15,000 fruit trees, of which 8,000 are peach trees, and the crop very great. Several acres are in strawberries; the earliest sold at $1 per quart; four days later they fell to 50 cents, and four more, to 25 cents. Pear trees on the hill tops, are free from blight, while those in valleys are badly affected.

Grape Houses.—A skilful grape culturist at Boston, recommends *for the north*, a house placed east and west, fully exposed to the sun, and glazed all round, ends and all.

Transplanting.—The editor very justly remarks, "If it were made a rule in moving trees, always to reduce the last year's growth to *one bud*, half the failures in transplanting would not occur—because the head and roots would be brought at once to something like a balance of power. Shortening-in and mulching transplanted trees ought to be followed as established practical rules, in this climate, in transplanting every deciduous tree needing more care than a willow."

Cyprus Vine.—We are told that one thing only is necessary to make the seeds of this annual vegetate freely, and that is to soak them over night in *milk*, blood warm when put in.

Rival Hudson Strawberry.

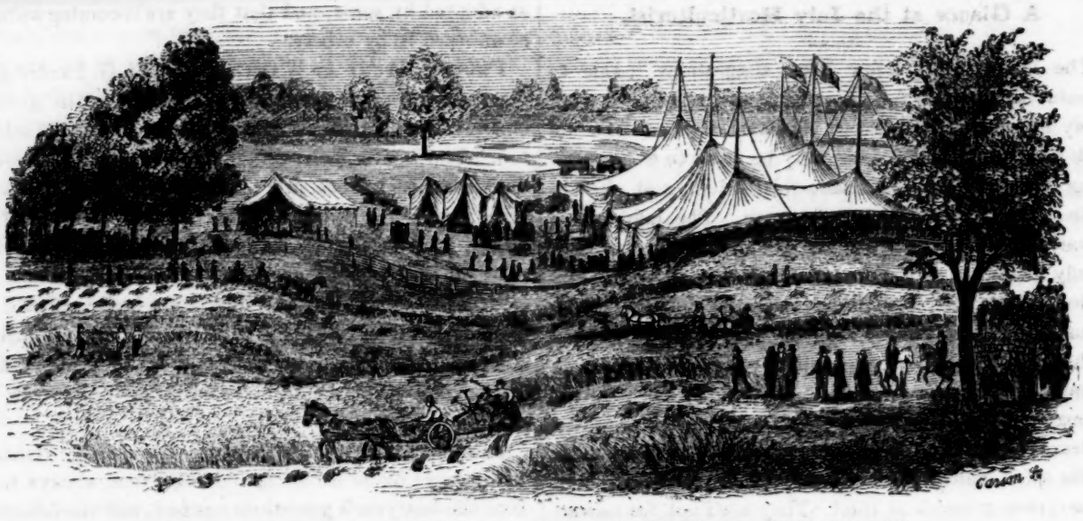
This new variety is gaining a high reputation for its productiveness and general value, although not of the highest quality for the table. It is one of the best late sorts, and is fine for the market or for preserving. A correspondent of Moore's New-Yorker, says that a single neglected plant of last year's growth, accidentally overlooked till full of ripe fruit, was found completely surrounded with trusses of berries, on which one hundred and thirty-three ripe ones were found, proceeding from this single root.

Extension of Tree Roots.

We have often had occasion to point out the uselessness of digging small circles of the ground about large fruit trees standing in grass. The Mass. Ploughman says, "Last week we plowed a few furrows in the road-side under apple trees that had been set but five years, and we found roots in plenty, at a distance of ten feet from the trunks of the trees."

Productiveness of the Lombard Plum.—This variety, otherwise known as Bleecker's Red, although not of the highest flavor, is well known for its great productiveness, and its especial adaptation to light soils. A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, who has very successfully cultivated it on the wild plum stock, states that one tree, "which had been set four years, was judged to have five pecks of plums."

Looking Glasses to Frighten Birds.—We often see the remedy of suspending looking glasses to frighten birds from fruit trees, going the rounds of the newspapers, and lately we have seen the same thing copied from the London Gardeners' Chronicle. From our own experiments in this line some years ago, we were not favorably impressed with its efficacy, the birds being about as much frightened, as a locomotive by an umbrella.



View of the Grounds and Trial of Reapers in the Barley Field, July 22.

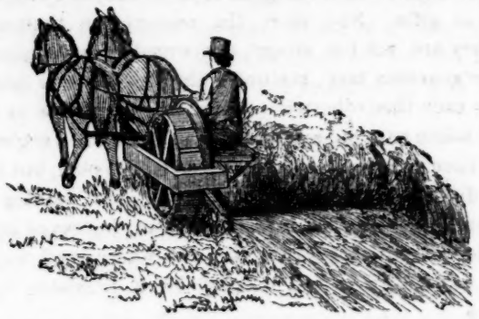
Trial of Agricultural Machines at Geneva.

The trial of agricultural machines took place on a large farm two miles south-west of the village of Geneva, under the direction of the New-York State Agricultural Society, during the six days from the 20th to the 26th of 7 mo. (July) last. The importance of such a trial has long been felt, and the interest in its results was manifested by the hundreds in attendance, chiefly of the most intelligent farmers of that region, during the busiest season of their labors.

Our State Fairs have for many years exerted an excellent influence, by showing to the whole community the best implements and machines from the most skilful manufacturers, and serving to introduce them into many neighborhoods where they where before quite unknown. The benefits thus conferred and the improvements introduced are almost beyond estimate. Yet a great deficiency was felt in not seeing these machines and implements in actual operation; they may have a very promising appearance, but shrewd farmers, who dread humbugs, are not satisfied with simply gazing upon them motionless. Practical trial alone reveals the difference between a mower which will cut freely and shave like a razor, and another which chokes, tears, and slides over the uncut grass. A remarkable instance of this sort occurred in the case of McCormick's reaper, remaining on exhibition at the world's fair, which afforded abundant sport to the London Times, as a cross between Astley's chariot and a flying machine, until by the demonstration of actual trial, it elicited the admiration and astonishment of the British people. Some instances of an opposite character have also occurred, which it would be rather ungracious to mention. For such reasons as these, we are induced to regard the exact and thorough experiments made at Geneva, although not of a showy character, of eminent utility and of the highest importance, even if accompanied by some imperfections necessarily consequent to what is new.

The Mowing Machines.

The whole of the 20th was occupied with the trial of mowing machines, in the presence of nearly a thousand spectators. The meadow was rough, and the crop much too light generally for a fair trial—the small wiry grass was a severe test for the cutting powers of the several machines. Ketchum's from Buffalo; McCormick's, from Chicago; Manny's, from northern Illinois; and Rugg's, from the same region,—were successively tried. Ketchum's was much approved for its simplicity of construction, and the clean cut which it made, shearing off evenly all before the sweep of its blades. Its swath was nearly five feet wide, and was laid with perfect evenness over the whole surface of the ground, and entirely obviated spreading. The only objection we heard was not cutting sufficiently close to the ground, but several farmers remarked that taken as an average it was done as well as men could be hired to do it by hand. McCormick's did not succeed so well, cutting neither so clean nor so near the surface, but in heavier portions of the meadow, its work was good. It swath was six feet.



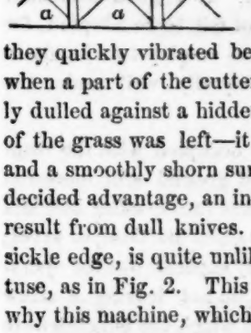
Back view of Ketchum's Mowing Machine in operation.

Manny's Mower.

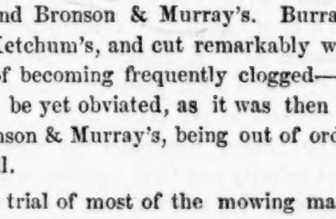
Manny's "Northern Illinois Mower" was next tried, and did its work in beautiful style, fully equalling, if not excelling Ketchum's, cutting a swath over five feet in width. The general opinion was that it was of quite easy draught to the horses, but this point could be determined satis-

factorily only by the dynamometer, which the committee carefully applied to each machine, and the results of which will be embodied in their report. This mower possessed the decided advantage of admitting a quick and easy elevation of the cutting blades, (situated midway between the forward and hind wheels,) on approaching any obstruction.

We could not but observe the different form of the blades of each of these three mowers. In Ketchum's,



they were acute-angular, as shown in Fig. 1, so that, although they had but a simple *cutting* edge, (and not a sickle or sawing edge, as the others,) they did their work completely, not a stalk of grass could escape them as they quickly vibrated between the steel fingers. Even when a part of the cutters had accidentally become badly dulled against a hidden stone, we observed that none of the grass was left—it was pinched off if not cut off, and a smoothly shorn surface left. This appears to be a decided advantage, an increase in draught being the only result from dull knives. McCormick's, which has the sickle edge, is quite unlike in form, the angles being obtuse, as in Fig. 2. This appears to furnish the reason why this machine, which operates so admirably as a reaper, partially fails in the meadow, where the slender, polished surface of small wiry grass is operated on by the simply *sawing* and not shearing motion of the blades, but is bent down before them. In Manny's mower, which cut so much better than McCormick's, the angles were more acute, approaching in form those of



Rugg's Propeller.

Ketchum's. (Fig. 3.) Rugg's machine differed from all the rest in being directly propelled by the horses behind. Its cutting apparatus was similar to that of McCormick's, and it cut grass quite as well. It required more skill in driving, but less speed than any of the others, which was perhaps owing to the greater multiplying power of its wheels.

The next morning, two more machines were tried—Burrall's, and Bronson & Murray's. Burrall's is quite similar to Ketchum's, and cut remarkably well with the exception of becoming frequently clogged—a difficulty which may be yet obviated, as it was then on its first trial. Bronson & Murray's, being out of order, did not succeed well.

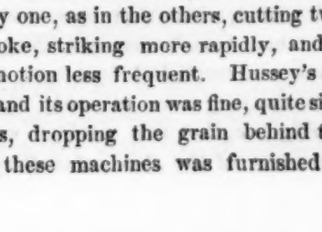
Another trial of most of the mowing machines, was made in a heavy meadow, on the morning of the 23d On the lower portions the ground was rough, and the grass largely mixed with sedge and juncus, rendering it hard to cut. Ketchum's and Manny's machines did their work well, and cut closely to the surface. McCormick's, Bronson & Murray's, and Danford's, did not succeed so well. The latter was now tried for the first time. Its cutting apparatus was quite different from the others, consisting of two sets of knives, vibrating in opposite directions, and operating like double edged-shears. High hopes had been entertained of the success of this machine, but they were not realised. This may have been owing partly to the absence of fingers to gather and hold the stalks, and to keep the edges from being crowded asunder. A portion of the grass on this meadow was completely prostrated, and here the superiority of the mowing machine over the scythe, was most strikingly exhibited. Against this lodged portion Ketchum's mower was driven—it left the grass in appearance precisely as it was before, but it was found on examination to be shaved off closely to the surface of the ground, without altering its position.

A single trial like this, can hardly be considered as a decisive exhibition of the relative merits of the different mowers, where so much may depend on the nature of the ground and grass, the character of the team, driver, &c., while the liability to wear and tear will not be shown by the work of one day only. One point, however, was satisfactorily settled,—the practicability and great advantage of the use of mowing machines on large farms, where one person with a single team, can easily accomplish the severe labor of ten men. Indeed it was a matter of surprise to many, that while grass cutting by hand is much slower work than cradling, reapers requiring two men each, should be so much more generally introduced than mowing machines, which cut nearly as many acres per day, with but one man each for their management.

One defect appears to exist in nearly all the mowers—that of requiring unnatural speed in the horses to do the work well. The motion of the knives should be so multiplied as to accomplish the desired end with two miles an hour, instead of four. Excellent teams were purposely procured for all on this occasion, and the experiment can hardly be regarded as a fair one for ordinary every-day work.

The Reapers.

The trial of these was commenced in the afternoon of the 21st. Burrall's, of Geneva, first entered the harvest



Burrall's Reaper.

field, and cut in fine style, sweeping down a sheet of the standing grain about five feet wide, and throwing it off in handsome bunches for binding. It could be so arranged as to drop the grain either directly behind, or off at one side, the latter being the best arrangement, as not requiring binding and clearing the track before the horses could again pass round the field. This machine, which appears to be much like Hussey's, possessed one advantage, which appeared to be an important one. By each vibration, the knives were made to pass two sets of fingers, instead of only one, as in the others, cutting twice as much at each stroke, striking more rapidly, and rendering a change of motion less frequent. Hussey's machine was next tried, and its operation was fine, quite similar to that of Burrall's, dropping the grain behind the machine. Neither of these machines was furnished with a reel,

which may have been the reason that it was necessary to drive the horses at a rapid pace, too much so for all-day work with ordinary teams. Rugg's propeller did not succeed well, and was soon withdrawn from the field. Manny's Northern Illinois Reaper, a slight modification of his mower, which cut so well upon the meadow, succeeded equally well as a reaper. The grain was thrown off at the side. This was thought by some who witnessed its operation, as the best *combined* machine, or for using both as mower and reaper, although for the latter purpose alone, it hardly came up to some others. It may not prove practicable to combine these two qualities to the best advantage in one machine, but it is certainly well worth the attention of inventors; for while the cost is from $110 to $135 dollars, farmers will not be willing to purchase two, when one can be made to answer the purpose. We do not perceive, however, why the price should be nearly so high.

Densmore's machine, from Brockport, excited much interest. Its construction is not unlike McCormick's, with the addition of a self-raking apparatus, which suddenly throws off the grain at one side, as soon as enough has been cut for a bundle, thus saving the labor of one man, required with the others, to rake off by hand. Some improvement is needed, however, in this self-raker; in light erect grain, it lays the bundles tolerably well, but when heavy they are often spread in streaks. One of the best machines in the field was McCormick's—like Manny's and Dinsmore's, it cut about six feet wide, and in execution was not exceeded by any, especially in "lodged" grain. Seymour & Morgan's machine, from Brockport, cut well, but like some others, did not clear well, which might be owing to the inexperience of the raker. All these reapers appear to be quite similar in principle, if not in construction; Burrall's and Hussey's being furnished with acutely formed cutting edges to their knives, and without reels; and all the others possessing sickle-edged cutters, and the machines furnished by reels. The vibrating knives and the reels appear to be both quite old inventions. Hussey's, McCormick's, and Burrall's appeared to be the favorite of this day's trial.

On the 22d, Danford's double-edged reaper was put in operation—its principal defect was not cutting off the straw well, probably in consequence of having no fingers to gather and hold the grain, and to keep the blades in close contact while working together. In other respects, it was a neat and compact reel machine. At the same time, the self-raker presented by J. S. Wright, of Chicago, was tried—it was truly an extraordinary curiosity, and excited the highest interest. The self-raking machine (attached to Hussey's reaper,) is the invention of J. ATKINS, of Chicago, a person of great ingenuity, as this contrivance fully testifies. The rake sweeps the bed where the fallen grain is deposited, presses it against a toothed plate, and both, holding firmly the bundle of grain thus collected, swing round the quarter of a circle off behind, when they open wide, and drop their contents in a neat bunch upon the ground. All these motions are accomplished by a very simple piece of mechanism, and they seem so nearly the immediate result of intelligence, that this machine was generally called by the name of the *Automaton Reaper*. Its invention is quite recent, and it had scarcely ever been used before, and hence owing to an accident it did not succeed the first day of its trial. It was however repaired, a temporary reel attached, and tried again on the 23d with entire satisfaction, proving decidedly the best *self-raker*, on the ground. With further experience, it may become a great acquisition. If a good self-raker can be brought into use, it cannot fail to be adopted, for farmers will be quite unwilling to employ two hands to man a machine that will work equally well under the care of one.

Atkin's Self Raker.

The afternoon of the 22d was occupied with the reapers in the barley field, a piece of ground still more uneven than the wheat field. A first rate *cradler* had laid several swaths to divide the measured portions or acres; it was observed by all how greatly superior was the operation of the reapers, in evenness, in not leaving a straw behind, and in the precision with which the bunches were deposited. Several machines were tried, and all, or nearly all, did their work in the most finished manner.

On the whole the trial was a complete triumph of machinery over hand-work, for both mowing and grain cutting, and when machines shall be perfected, simplified, and rendered much cheaper than at present, mowers and reapers must become as indispensible on all farms of much size, as horse-rakes, plows, and thrashing machines. Out of the many hundreds who witnessed the trial, we heard only a single adverse expression, from a strong boned, rough looking laborer, who remarked in an undertone, when he saw the partial failure of the most defective machines, "I want nothing better than a good cradle!" Doubtless, had he witnessed the first experiment with the cast-plow, he would have exclaimed, "A good spade is enough for me!"

Thrashing Machines.

Experiments were made on the 23d and 24th to test the power and efficiency of horse-powers and thrashing machines. A most ingeniously constructed dynamometer, in possession of J. E. Holmes, of Mass., one of the committee, exhibited with mathematical accuracy the speed and resistance at the same time. Unfortunately, this elegant instrument was found not well adapted to the degree of velocity and force existing in thrashing machines, and after a few trials it was found necessary to discontinue its use. The committee were therefore compelled to depend on other modes of determining the power, such as counting and weighing the sheaves passing through each machine in a given time, measuring the thrashed grain, using the same pair of horses, operating by their weight on the endless-chain powers, ascertaining the degree of friction in each, by measuring the angle of inclination required for a given weight to put each in

motion, &c. Our observations were not sufficiently minute to enable us to point out which machines promise the greatest efficiency; but we could not fail to observe the extraordinary difference in the manner of running. Some were so imperfectly made, and their centers of motion so badly combined or connected, that their tremor, oscillation, and noise were prodigious; while others ran with a steadiness, precision, and quietness, that was admirable,—nothing was scarcely to be heard but the shrill hum of the cylinder, and the whistling of the grain and straw as it shot through the machine. Among the latter we observed H. L. Emery's patent, exhibited by Emery & Co. of Albany, and that of Eddy & Co., of Union Village, Washington county, N. Y. Others equally good may have escaped our notice.

Drills, Cultivators, &c.

Several of the best grain drills were tried, but opportunity was not afforded to decide understandingly upon their merits, by simply witnessing their operation. They were thoroughly examined by the committee, whose report will soon be made known. The same may be said of the cultivators, and the new contrivance for cultivating wheat in drills, attached to Seymour's Sower. A gang-plow, from Scottsville, N. Y., consisting of four mold-boards attached to one beam, connecting two wheels, and on which the whole was supported, and the width of which could be increased or diminished, by a simple and ingenious contrivance, was the best thing of the kind we have seen. With three horses, it easily and neatly inverted the surface of barley stubble, turning a strip of ground three and a half feet wide at a time. Such an implement as this would certainly prove a great saver of labor with farmers generally. Several cast-steel plows were exhibited, and some of them successfully tried in a plowing match under the direction of the citizens of Geneva. One made by Prouty & Mears, did excellent work. If plows of this kind could be made hard enough to last as much longer than cast plows, as they exceed them in price, (about one-half more,) their superior lightness and strength, and their diminished friction on heavy soils, would render them most economical for ordinary use. Future experiments must determine these points.

We must not close this report without mentioning, among the articles exhibited in the tents, Salmon's improvement on Booth's Grain Separator. A mixture of equal portions of wheat and chess were passed rapidly through, and a complete separation of the two kinds of seed effected at one operation—not a single grain of chess could be detected among the wheat, by a very careful search. This result was produced by the strong current of wind made to sweep upward against the falling seed, sufficient to carry off all the chess, but suffering the wheat to pass. A persevering use of this machine for all seed wheat, would, in connexion with good farming, soon do away the very common opinion, that this weed springs up from grains of wheat, some farmers having already succeeded in entirely driving it from their farms.

We cannot conclude without expressing the hope that this trial is but the precursor of others, which shall by further experience, be conducted with such precision and accuracy of measurement, that none can dispute the decisions of committees for correctness, as we trust is the case in the present instance, so far as they have gone.

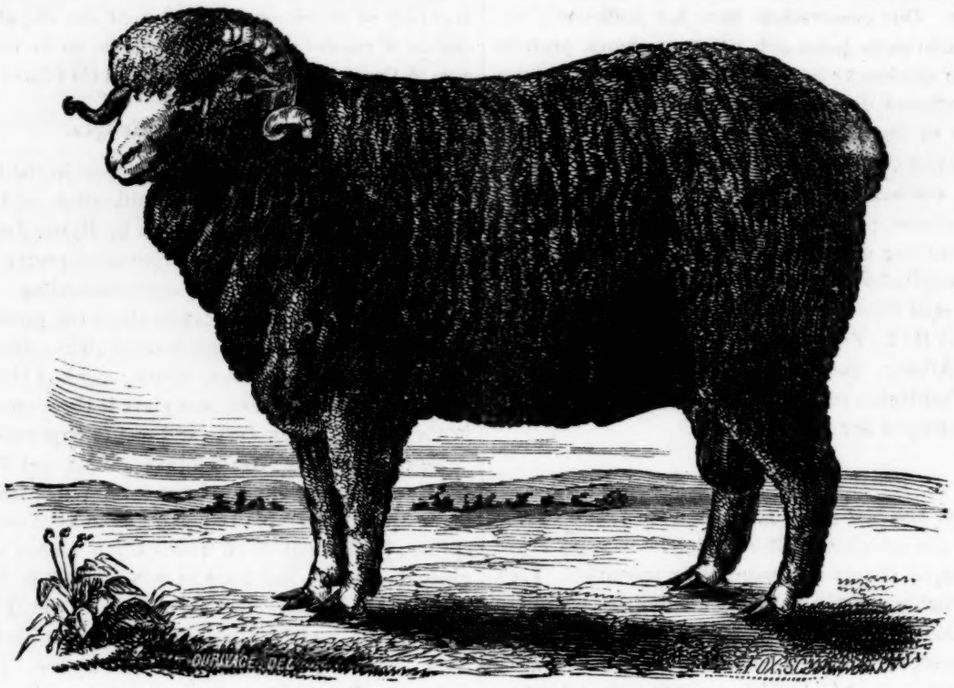
Osage Orange Hedges.

Messrs. Editors—I read an article in the Ohio Cultivor some time ago, on the cultivation of the Osage Orange as a hedge plant, written by Byron Jackson. I like Mr. Jackson's mode of cultivation pretty well, but I differ with him somewhat, notwithstanding. He cuts the plants off about two inches above the ground, when they are first set out, which is about right; the next year he cuts them off one foot above, which I think is too high; next year two feet, and gives it three cuttings, one in the spring, one in July, and one in September.

Now let me give you my plan. I set out 16 rods in 1848, as an experiment. I cut it off about three inches above the ground—plowed, and kept it hoed clean. Next spring, 1849, I cut it off about seven inches above the ground—plowed and hoed as before; and in June I cut it off to 13 inches. In the spring of 1850, I cut down to 21 inches, and in June cut it down to about 30 inches. I do not trim mine but twice a year. I trimmed it once in March, about the usual time of trimming apple trees, and there came a cold spell of weather soon after, and several of them died, and I supposed that to be the cause of it. I think they ought to be cut pretty late in the spring, and not more than twice a year. If cut more than that, the growth will be so small that they will be almost sure to freeze to death; however, I have never lost but two or three plants by freezing, and they were in a low piece of ground, where a small ditch ran through the hedge. The first season the ends of the shoots froze from one to two feet, but they are injured less every winter, and thus far, this winter, they are scarcely injured at all, and the mercury has been 24° below zero. I have cultivated mine every year, so far but do not intend to this season. It is now about eight feet high, and five feet wide, (but must be cut down some in the spring,) and will turn all kinds of stock except chickens; they will hunt some little open places at the bottom, and creep through, but by another season I think it will turn them too. I have about 30 rods of the Virginia thorn, planted in the hedge row last spring; it is from two to four feet high now, and does look splendid. I think the Virginia thorn will make the prettiest hedge, and I dont know but the best one—but it takes it so much longer to grow, that I rather prefer the Osage Orange. I am much pleased with hedging, and intend to surround my orchard with plants for an efficient hedge next spring, nothwithstanding Mr. Wilkinson gives it some pretty heavy knocks. J. H. Claypoole. *Fort Madison, Iowa, Feb.* 1852.

Beef Trade at Chicago.—The Prairie Farmer asserts that more than half the beef butchered in the United States, is packed at Chicago—and that in 1850, the amount had reached 50,000 barrels.

Cost of Silks.—About *thirty six millions dollars*, including duties, commission, profits, &c., were paid in 1851, by the people of the United States, for imported silks.



Portrait of a French Merino Buck,

From a daguerreotype by W. H. Gilman.

This animal was bred by Mons. CUGNOT, of the department of Seine et Oire, France, and owned by S. W. JEWETT, H. S. MORSE, and O. F. HOLABIRD, of Vermont. Mr. JEWETT has imported, during the last year and this, 583 of the pure bred French Merinos, at a great cost, selected by himself, from the three best flocks in Franec.

Breeding Stock.

MESSRS. EDITORS—It is with pleasure that I have read the remarks by "one who six days in seven wears *thick boots*," upon the above subject. I have no doubt that he, and those of his class, will, by careful observation, and their habits of judging for themselves, be able to arrive at the truth, when this cannot be attained by abstract reasoning; and it was for the purpose of directing their attention to a matter of deep importance, that I wrote the article published in the May number of the Cultivator.

I now write for the purpose, not of getting up a controversy with one who does not choose to adopt my views, but to correct some errors which it appears he has fallen into, in regard to the legitimate deductions which may be drawn from what was written in that article.

In the first place it is of no practical importance whether the peculiar *influence* which causes the offspring of animals to differ from their parents, be a contamination of the mother, by means of former pregnancies, or if this change be the product of an active *imagination*. If the *result* is proved, it is immaterial as to its source, so far as the propriety of guarding against a similar failure in the future is concerned; but to guard against disappointment, it *may* be necessary to ascertain their source beyond doubt. Although it may well be doubted whether the imagination can extend *beyond* the period of conception, as it must have done in *every* instance cited in the article referred to, it is now too late to deny the correctness of the observations made. Many, very many more might be adduced, in regard to the domestic animals, than were presented in May, but it is supposed they must be sufficient; yet, as a matter of interest to all, I will venture to occupy a little space in referring to similar instances among *mankind*. Prof. Simpson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, says:

"Mrs. ——. a neighbor of Mr. McCombie, was twice married, and had issue by both husbands. The children by the first marriage were five in number, of the second three. One of these three, a daughter, bears an unmistakable resemblance to her mother's first husband. What makes the likeness the more discernable is that there was the most marked difference in their features and general appearance, between the two husbands."

Again, Dr. Simpson writes:

"Dr. George Oglevie, of this city informs me of a case which fell under his own observation, where a woman was twice married, and had children by both husbands, and when the children by both marriages were scrofulous, although only the first husband had marks of that diathesis, the woman herself and her second husband, being to all appearance quite healthy."

A similar case was communicated to Dr. Harvey by Professor Pirre, of Aberdeen; and many others still may be found recorded among the writings of physicians who have had no interest in presenting anything but the truth to the public.

Dr. Harvey remarks of these cases, that—"before the mother could have imparted the scrofulous taint to her offspring by the second husband, she must herself, have imbibed it from her first husband, through the medium of his offspring while in utero. And, although still seemingly free of the taint, it may have required only the appropriate external condition to call it into full activity in her own person. And, with regard to the syphilitic

poison, (imparted in a similar manner, according to cases cited, but not quoted here for the want of space,) there is no difficulty in understanding, and it is quite within the bounds of probability, that the foetus if contaminated with it, by its father, may convey it to its mother."

Many instances can be cited like the peeled rods of Jacob, to prove the influence of *imagination*; but in all cases the impression has been made either at the time of conception, or subsequent to that period; but in all the cases above referred to, the impression, whatever may have been the cause, must have been antecedent to that period.

It was not the design of the writer, neither of the authors quoted by him, to convey the idea that in *every* instance where she had borne offspring from more than one male, that all her young *must* resemble the one she was first served with, but that such resemblance *might* occur; and to guard against this possible source of disappointment, its source was designated. If the *mind* alone, receives the impression, then the necessity still remains to have the female *first* impregnated with the same animal, or the same breed of animals, that it is desired her offspring should resemble. If Mr. "Thick Boots" has a nice bull, whose services are cheap at $5, and some of his get are not as good as he could desire, would it not be for the credit of his animal, to be able to show that the blame rested with the previous management of the cow, and not in any want of certainty or purity in the blood of the male?

It strikes me, that in this way only, can we account for the many inferior animals, the product of well bred horses and cattle. "The true course for farmers will be to send their cows to well bred males," no doubt, and then, if they are disappointed in their calves, not to rail against all improved breeds of stock, but to remember the liability of all animals to the sources of disappointment I have endeavored to call their attention to; and then by beginning aright, they may be almost absolutely certain of success, and of pecuniary reward.

A few words in regard to myself, and I have done. Many farmers have supposed no one but those who follow the plow, and wear *thick boots*, can know anything about farming, and if anything is said by outsiders, it is scouted as mere *theory*, and unworthy thought or attention. This, doubtless, has deterred many in my profession, as well as of other callings, from writing for the Journals, and thus valuable thoughts have been lost for the time, to the world. The truth probably, is, that a thoughtful and observant country physician, especially if he has first learned the art of farming, as far as it can be learned by working on a farm during his entire minority, as I have done, will see more correct, and more erroneous farming, in the course of one season, as he is riding in the course of his practice, than the laborious cultivator of the soil would be able to observe in ten years time; and therefore would he feel some degree of confidence in presenting the results of his observations and reflections to the public, without, however, writing "as one having authority." Most people care nothing in regard to the wearing apparel of those who write for the Cultivator, and could I have done so with propriety, I would gladly have allowed them to remain in ignorance, in regard to my calling; but since the matter has been brought prominently forth, I do not hesitate to admit that I am *not* a practical farmer, and yet I profess to know *how* much about the farm should be done. C. H. Cleveland. *Waterbury, Vt., August*, 1852

Borrowing Tools.

It is an old saying that "he that goes borrowing, goes sorrowing;" and a still older one, "the borrower is servant to the lender." But so far as applies to farm tools, yankee ingenuity seems to have reversed these sayings, for one of the greatest annoyances of some neighborhoods is the necessity for lending tools. "Won't you lend me your cart to-day?" "I wan't to borrow your crow-bar" —"Can't you let us have your drag?"—"Are you goin' to use your old mare to-day?"—"Father want's to get your oxen"—"I wan't half a dozen of your new bags," &c., are usually followed with long searches for lost bags, half days spent in getting carts and harrows repaired, &c. "Why, father, Mr. Dumplin said he would *pay* for that cart, if you would get it mended." "He would, indeed, would he,—this would cost him about one-fourth of my loss of time in going to him for it, and taking it to and returning it from the blacksmith shop, to say nothing of three days delay in getting my work done?" "But, father, you know that's a great deal better than Mr. Sugarplum did when he borrowed your cultivator, for when he broke it, he swore at you behind your back, for lending him such a 'rotten machine,' and wouldn't never pay a cent."

"John, where's the crowbar?" "I don't know sir, I've hunted for it a good deal for two or three days." "Have you looked in the barn?" "Yes, I hunted all through the barn, and the carriage-house, and the corn-house." "Have you asked Jim?" "Jim haven't you seen the crow-bar no where?" "Why, yes, I saw it at Squire Noodle's; he borrowed it one day when you was gone away, to pry up a bar post, and its been stickin' there ever since."

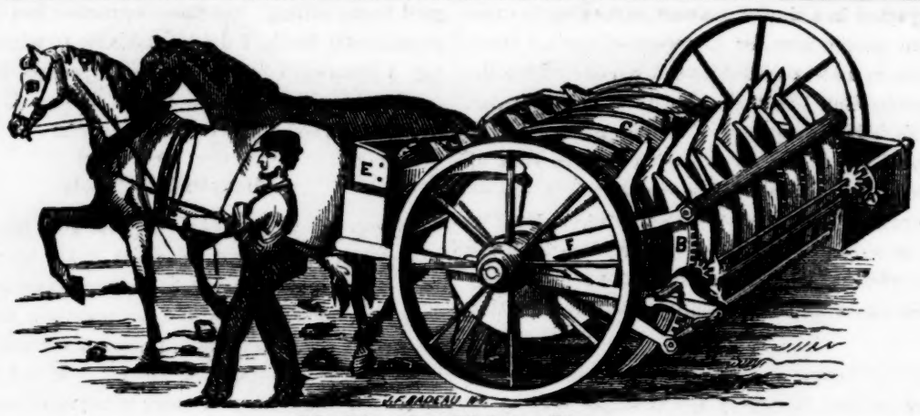
Every farmer should have a full set of implements and tools, AND HAVE A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING, AND EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE. If he has not the means, let him sell off a corner of his farm to procure them.

Information Wanted.

MANURE CELLARS.—Please insert the following in the columns of the Cultivator.

Can any one favor me with information in relation to *Manure Cellars*, by describing a plan, materials for wall, &c.,—also size and cost for a farm of one hundred acres of cleared land. The amount of stock designed to be kept, is enough to consume *all* that is raised. B. *Glenn*, *July* 21, 1852.

FAMILY ICE-HOUSE.—I would ask for information through your journal, as to the best method of constructing a small ice house, from 10 to 15 feet square. I am aware that our large establishments, on the Schuykill are built entirely above ground, and my object in this inquiry is to know whether ice will keep better in that position, or below the level of the earth, and what kind of protection is necessary in either case. R. R. WRIGHT. *Philadelphia.*



Machine for Picking Stone.

This machine was recently invented and patented by Mr. J. T. Foster, No. 47 Dey street, New-York, who is well known to the mechanical community for several of his previous inventions. The great utility of such a machine as here represented, will be readily appreciated by every farmer, and will open a new era in farming. It is calculated to clear of stone from 7 to 10 acres of land per day, with the aid of a good team of horses; making a saving of at least 200 per cent over hand labor, and does the work effectually, leaving no stone in its track, and completely harrowing the ground.

To describe the machine more fully, we refer to the above wood-cut. Letter C represents a cylinder containing four rows of teeth, or lifters; this cylinder is secured to the axle, and is made to revolve by the friction of the wheel G, which is also secured to the axle, the other wheel running independent to accommodate itself in turning. B represents the rake held in its place and supported by the arms F F, through which the axle passes, by which means the rake hangs on the centre of its own circle, which is enough greater than the cylinder to admit a stone of the size of a peck measure to pass between, and is capable of being adjusted by the crank and shaft seen just behind the rake, not indicated by letter, and held in its required position by the dogs or palls A A. It will now be readily perceived that as the machine moves forward, the rake collects everything that is not capable of passing between the teeth which are but three inches apart, and at the distance of every four feet, the rake is relieved of what it has accumulated by the revolving lifters, which convey them into the hopper E, which is on a sufficient angle to allow them to roll in the box D D, when the box has accumulated a load, the driver, by turning the crank, raises the rake to a height to clear any obstacle that might be in the way, locks it, drives off and dumps as with an ordinary cart, and is ready to repeat the operation by simply dropping the rake.

A machine to pick up stones we have ever considered among the last of inventions, but now we have a simple, efficient, labor-saving machine. Why was it not brought into existence before we endured so many days of backache? It is all right; successive generations must share in trials and blessings. This machine is well adapted to picking apples, but more especially for digging or harvesting potatoes, and while doing this, as well as picking stones cultivates the land. We deem this invention of great importance to the farming interest, and one of those that will afford the facilities to practical agriculture that are requisite to place farmers on a footing with those in other arts of life. Every considerable improvement in the labor of the farm has an important bearing in national prosperity and the general interest of humanity. C. L. Barritt, Solicitor for Patents, sole Agent for the disposal of Rights, &c., No. 252 Broadway, (room No. 10.) New-York, where a working model may be seen. *N. Y. Artisan.*

RURAL TASTE.—"Imagine for a moment what a difference it would make in the pleasures of the country, in the pleasures of every one who ever goes into the country, if the fertile valleys, the rolling and wooded uplands of our noble state, instead of being marred and deformed as is often the case, by the hand of ignorance and indifference, were embellished by taste and art. If every farm house were itself an object of beauty; if every cottage pleased the eye, if the fertile and well managed fields, the ample barns, the fine cattle so often seen, had in the home of the farmer, its garden and lawn, its trees and flowers and shrubbery, its neatness and order, their appropriate and becoming crown and ornament. All this might easily be, with scarcely an additional expense, if the desire and taste were not wanting. A symmetrical, well-contrived house costs as little as an awkward and inconvenient one; colors which harmonize with surrounding objects, are as cheap as glaring white; flowers and a smooth lawn around a dwelling require but little attention or money, and as for trees, the noblest and most beautiful for shade or ornament, the oak, the elm, the maple, the beech, the chestnut, the tulip tree, the ash, the hickory, the hemlock, the pine, and many others are the growth of our native woods. They are sent annually to embellish English parks, and every farmer here can have them for the trifling labar of transplanting them.

The materials for producing scenes of beauty, for adorning the country, for increasing the charms and attractions of the home, being thus cheap and abundant, no one is excusable who neglects to use them. Whilst the chief object of the farmer's attention must be and should be the increase of his crops, the care of his cattle, the adding to his yearly profits, he still has time enough and he ought to have spirit and soul enough for other and higher objects, the improvement of his mind and the cultivation of his taste.—*Fisher's Address.*

How are our Stock to be Wintered.

EDS. CULTIVATOR—Through a large portion of country, hay and fodder is scarce. Every farmer who has been in the habit of keeping a regular stock, will deeply regret the necessity that is before him, of selling off this fall at low rates, and buying again in the spring at proportionately high ones. Nothing could be more acceptable to many readers of the Cultivator, than information on the subject of wintering sheep, cattle, and horses, under such circumstances.

We know that much may be done by feeding cut straw, with provender, &c., to cattle and horses; yet to many the subject will be so new that it will be a matter of experiment. Information respecting the various kinds of coarse feed, bran, &c., the method of using, commencing with the beginning of the time of foddering, would be to the point. The use of grains, screenings, &c., obtained at breweries—the feeding of "sprouts," to other stock than cattle—the use of oil cake; in fact anything on any of these or kindred subjects would be of interest.

Are there any works published on these subjects that are reliable. [We know of no work which will supply the information desired. ED.] T. T. C. *Chatham, N. Y.*

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

Leaves of Rhubarb Poisonous.—J. C. C. is informed that the leaves of the Rhubarb or Pie plant, are poisonous. A few years ago, in the spring of the year, our pie plant being rather scarce, a friend told my wife the leaves of the plant were as good for pies as the stems. For trial she made one pie of the leaves, which was eaten by the family, seven in number; and the result was, it made us all sick, except two Irish laborers which belonged to the family, one or both of whom eat of the pie, but would not acknowledge that they were effected in the least. B. *Goshen, Ct.*, 1852.

Mowing Machines.—W. L. R., Babcock Hill, N. Y. You will find the information you want, in the account of the trial of implements at Geneva, given in this number. For information in relation to the contrivance for unloading hay, see Cultivator for June.

South-Down Sheep.—H. B., Bethlem, Ct. There is but one genuine breed of South-Downs. Different animals of this, as in all other breeds of stock, vary greatly in quality. South-Down rams have been considerably used with the common ewes of the country, for raising lambs for the butcher, and the cross has been generally very satisfactory. The prices vary from $10 to $25. They may be procured, we presume, of L. G. Morris, Fordham; J. McD. McIntyre, Albany, or J. M. Sherwood, Auburn, N. Y.

Raising Lopped Horns.—In answer to the inquiries of N. W. Moore, of West Turin, I would say that the horns of steers can be raised without the least damage to their growth—(the most convenient time to do it is when they are kept in the stable)—by taking two small pulleys; place one of them directly over the front edge of the manger, high enough to be out of the way of the horns—the other at any place you wish, the weight to hang out of the way; pass a cord through them with a loop at one end, to slip over a button on the end of the horn; at the other end attach a weight of from two to four pounds. This should be put on every night when the steers are put in the stable, and be taken off in the morning when turned out. I have never known that operation, when faithfully performed, to fail of raising one or both of the horns to any desired position, in from two to six weeks time. Our success has been such that we consider the lopping of one or even both of the horns, no serious objection, provided they are otherwise in good shape. L. C. Fuller. *Kent, Ct., August* 9, 1852.

Wire Worms.—I notice in the July number, a complaint by one of your correspondents about wire worms. I have been much annoyed by them, but in one instance have headed them off, and will relate the circumstance. In the spring of 1851 I planted about four acres to Indian corn, that had been under the plow for the two years previous; in about eight days after the planting, I found that this destructive insect was making sad havoc of the seed; not one kernel in five was coming up. It occurred to me that some preparation of the seed might prevent their attacks, and knowing that tobacco is particularly nauseous to the taste of most of the lower orders of creation, I made a strong decoction of this ingredient, using one pound of the plug to four gallons of hot water, and when at blood heat, turned it on to the seed, and let it remain 24 hours, taking the seed out no faster than four men could plant in the common way with hoes, which lasted the most part of a day.

My neighbors thought the soaking process in such a liquid, would destroy the germ of the kernel, but it did not prove so; it all, or nearly all, came up well, grew vigorously, and though it was the first of June when this second planting took place, I had a very fair crop. The worms neglected it entirely, and I am fully persuaded that they are not lovers of the "noxious weed" in any form. J. W. Colburn. *Spri gfield, Vt. August* 7.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History of the United States. By Richard Hildreth. Vol. VI. Harper & Brothers: New-York.

This volume completes the series, and is, we believe, the only work which covers the whole ground from the settlement of the country to so late a period. A carefully written and impartial history is a desideratum which every one who wishes a knowledge of his country, more complete and just than our political papers afford, must have felt. The author brings his narrative down to the year 1821, the close of Monroe's term of office, and as a consecutive, systematic, well digested, and well arranged history has no equal. Its style of execution is admirable, its table of contents full, and the dates are given with accuracy.

Lotus Eating, a Summer Book. By Geo. Wm. Curtis. Harper & Brothers.

The traveller upon the Nile and in Syria makes a tour to the Catskill Mountains and Falls, to Trenton, Niagara, Saratoga, Lake George, Newport, and Nahant, dreaming and writing as he goes, still waking now and then to a pleasing reverie or a life-like comparison. It is a lulling book for a weary hour, and some of its references to European scenery are beautiful. Its style is fanciful, yet there is good sound sense at the bottom.

The Mother at Home. By J. S. C. Abbott. Harper & Brothers.

The title is an epitoine of the work. A Mother's duties, trials, responsibilities and joys are told faithfully and impartially. No writer understands better the secret springs of human affection, or arrays truth more pleasingly in its own native garb of loveliness, than Mr. Abbott. This book has been for some years before the public, and is now republished in a neat and attractive form.

The Child at Home. By John S. C. Abbott. Harper & Brothers

This little volume is an excellent companion to the Mother at Home. It should be in every christian family and read by every child. Its simple and impressive lessons, once made familiar, will rouse echoes in the heart, which can never die.

A Latin English and English Latin Dictionary. By Chas. Anthon, L. L. D. Harper & Brothers: New-York.

This is another result of Dr. Anthon's indefatigable labors. It is compiled from the best authorities, both English and German, and its arrangement is admirable

It is designed for the use of schools and academies more particularly, though most of the words in common use will be found in it.

DOMBEY AND SON By Chas. Dickens, in 2 vols. Harper & Brothers.

This well known and popular story has been brought out in a new dress, but Mr. Dombey wears his new clothes with as much dignity and propriety as he did the old. His old friends will not fail to recognise him, and show him such attention as will be gratifying to himself and those who procured this gala suit.

PIERRE; OR THE AMBIGUITIES. By Herman Melville. Harper & Brothers.

One of Melville's rich and entertaining stories. He possesses rare facility in the use of language, and a deep insight into the workings of the mind, when roused by passion, or laboring under extreme excitement. Melville is one of the few American writers, who have established a reputation abroad.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Harper & Brothers.

The August number commences a series of finely illustrated articles on the Holy Land, by JOHN ABBOTT. Its monthly issue has reached one hundred thousand copies, and the periodical is conducted with increasing spirit and ability.

THE NEW ENGLANDER. Published at New Haven, Ct.

This is a sterling work of the Puritan stamp. The August number contains several valuable articles, among which we notice one on Lord Bacon, and a finely written essay on the ethics of editorship.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. G. B. Graham: Philadelphia.

The September number is before us, beautiful and interesting as ever.

Gypsum for Painting.—Inquiry.

Mr. TUCKER—As many of my neighbors are making use of gypsum, or common plaster, mixed with linseed oil, for painting the roofs of buildings, it was suggested to me that Nova Scotia plaster, which is white, might be used to good advantage, as it could be colored to suit the fancy. I made known my purpose of trying some plaster and oil, to a friend who is more scientific than myself, and who says that "it will answer a poor purpose." Why? "Because plaster, having such an affinity for water, will readily leave the oil, and escape with it during the falling of heavy rains."

When plaster, or any other substance in the form of paint, is mixed with linseed oil, and spread out on a smooth surface, the oil *dries*, and becomes like a thin film, spread out and firmly adhering to the surface of whatever body it may be applied, holding the paint or plaster *mechanically*, securely in this thin skin. This covering is impermeable by water, or any other fluid which will not first destroy its solidity. Water, we all know, is a solvent of plaster—but while it is thus united with the oil in a solid state, and there being between oil and water, little affinity, is it at all probable that any of the plaster will leave the oil in its dry state, and pass off with the water? Who, that has had experience in this matter, will answer. INQUIRER. *Lakeville, N. Y.*

[FOR THE CULTIVATOR.

Forest Musings.

How firmly stand the forest trees!
Earth's giant sons are they;
Around their tops the fanning breeze
And skimmering sunbeams play.

Thus firmly stand those of our race
Who act the upright part;
The light of truth is on their face,
Its home is in their heart.

How cool the shade the greenwood throws,
How soft the shadows lie!
They ask the weary to repose,
And every passer by.

Thus *Love* to all the sons of want
Its mission would fulfill,
And if its portion be but scant
It gives it with good will.

How musical the streamlet flows!
And winds its way along;
The storm beats down, the tempests blow
But nothing stops its song.

Thus he who has a cheerful heart,
Though sorrow broods around,
Will bid the murky clouds depart
And give a pleasant sound.

How beautiful the wood flowers wild
O'er all the forest spread!
They smile as sweet as waking child
Upon its cradle bed.

What glorious lessons do ye teach,
Ye monarchs of the sod!
Like man ye have a voice to preach,
Like man ye came from God. C. F. L. F.

Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

How to Pickle Tomatoes.

EDS. CULTIVATOR—Tomatoes, although rejected by many of our country people, are susceptible of being prepared for the table in various ways. A nice way is by pickeling. I take one peck of tomatoes gathered green, and one quart of green peppers; soak them in cold water for 24 hours; after which I put them in a stone jar with cold sharp vinegar, enough to cover, together with one ounce of bruised cloves. Keep them in a cool place without freezing. Tomatoes pickled in this way will keep one year. ELIZABETH DIEHL. *Bristol, Ohio, July* 21, 1852.

We add to the above the following receipes, the first of which we have used with entire satisfaction for a number of years:

TOMATO PICKLES—Take tomatoes two-thirds ripe, (when they begin to turn a little red,) prick them with a fork, put them in a strong brine, and let them remain eight days; then put them in weak vinegar to remain 24 hours; remove them from this, put them in stone jars; and to a peck of tomatoes add a bottle of mustard, an ounce of cloves, and an ounce of black pepper ground, laying alternately a layer of tomatoes and spices. Then pour on strong vinegar cold, and they will be found to be delicious. The brine should be prepared by boiling and putting in as much salt as will dissolve, then suffered to cool. For any kind of pickles it is best when prepared in this way.

ANOTHER.—Take the small round tomatoes, let them lay in weak vinegar two or three days; then prepare the best of vinegar by putting in cloves, allspice, pepper, cinnamon, and such spices as one may fancy, and then scalding it well. When entirely cold, put in the tomatoes, and if there is sufficient body to the vinegar, your pickles will never require any farther trouble, provided they are kept from the air. An ounce of alum to a gallon of vinegar is a great improvement to *cucumber* pickles, but the writer has never tried it for tomatoes

Mr. Allen's Cattle Sale.

Mr. Allen's sale of improved stock took place in the vicinity of this city, on the 18th of last month, according to advertisement. The Catalogue embraced 122 lots, of which all but eight were present. The cattle were all in good condition, and as they were all arranged under the sheds for sale, presented an exhibition of which any farmer might be proud. The attendance was large, and the sales extensive, and at fair prices, fifty-five head having been sold for $4,280. But for the drouth, which has lessened the hay crop in a large portion of this and the New-England states fully one half, the whole lot would probably have sold at equally favorable prices.

Short-horn Cows, Heifers, and Heifer Calves.

1.	Lucy, 8 years old, Mr. Hurlbut, Ct.,	$100
2.	Lucy 2d, 2 years, Mr. —— of S. Carolina,	100
3.	Lucy, 3d, calf, Mr. Hurlbut, Ct.,	50
4.	Anna, 6 years, Gen. Cadwallader, Philadelphia,	105
6.	Portia 2d, calf, J. W. Watts, S. Carolina,	50
7.	Grace Darling, 9 years, Gen. Cadwallader,	105
9.	Milcha, 10 years, do	75
12.	Heloise, calf, J. M. Watts, S. Carolina,	50
13.	Roan Lady, 2 years, Dr. H. Wendell, Albany,	80
17.	Laura, 6 years, Gen. Cadwallader,	85
18.	Rosette 2d, calf, do	45
19.	Myra, do do	40
20.	Clara Fisher, 4 years, Col. Sherwood, Auburn, (This cow was afterwards purchased by Gen. Cadwallader of Col. S. for $325.)	290
21.	Skylark, 6 years, Mr. Geo. Vail, Troy,	100
23.	Yarico 2d, calf, Gen. Cadwallader,	50
25.	Blanche Rose 2d, 4 years, Mr. Vail,	80
27.	Blanche Rose 3d, 2 years, John C. Jackson, N. Y.,	100
32.	Carnation 1st, 7 years, Gen Cadwallader,	60
33.	do 2d, 6 years, do	100
34.	do 3d, 6 years, do	75
35.	do 4th, 5 years, do	200
38.	do 11th, calf, do	40
42.	Rosabelle 1st, 2 years, M. D. Burnet, Syracuse,	120
43.	do 2d, 2 years, Capt. Lowry, Hyde Park,	130
45.	do 4th, 2 years, M. D. Burnett, Syracuse,	80
47.	do 6th, calf, J. W. Watts, S. Carolina,	50
48.	Pattie, 4 years, Geo. Hartshorn, Rahway, N. J.,	80
49.	Mariette, 5 years, Francis Morris, Westchester, N. Y.,	105
121.	Betsey, 6 years, not in Catalogue, Mr. Becar, L. I.,	230
122.	Betsey 2d, 4 weeks old, do do	100

Short-horn Bulls and Bull Calves.

56.	Lauderdale, 1 year, George Vail, Troy,	90
57.	Shaftsbury, 7 months, Capt. Lowry, Hyde Park, N. Y.,	100
60.	Bollingbroke, 1 year, Mr. Lansing, Buskirk's Bridge,	60
62.	Burleigh, 10 months, —— S. Carolina,	75
64.	Redmond, 7 months, Mr. Fonda, Hoosick	55

Grade Cows, Heifers, and Heifer Calves.

71.	Red Rose, 4 years old, Mr. Hurlbut, Ct.,	75
72.	Moss Rose, 4 years, Mr. Merriman, Oneida co.,	85
73.	Strawberry, 5 years, Francis Morris, Westchester,	80
74.	Jane, 4 years, Mr. Hurlbut, Ct.,	80
76, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93.	calves, C. Dubois, Poughkeepsie,	150
78.	Miss Curtiss, 4 years, Geo. Hartshorn, Rahway, N. J.,	50
82.	Peony, 5 years, Mr. Braystill, Staten Island,	75
84.	Pet Red, 4 years, Mr. Walbridge, Bennington, Vt.,	50
86.	Silver Tail, 4 years, Mr. Becar, Brooklyn, L. I.,	75
94.	Betsey, 2 years, Geo. Hartshorn,	50
104.	Grade Bull Calf, ——	30

Herefords.

108.	Rarity, 15 years, E. Corning, Jr., Albany,	75
111.	do 4th, calf, Mr. Brown, Albany,	30
112.	do 5th, calf, do do	30
119.	1 pair 3 year o'd Red Devon and Short-horn steers, Gen. Cadwaller,	90
		$4,280

Hybrids between the Common and Musk (or Muscovy) Ducks.—It appears not to be generally known that hybrids between these birds are incapable of procreation. Such is the fact. The hybrids attain a good size at an early age, and are much esteemed for the table. An English writer says he has found from various trials, that the progeny of the musk drake and the common duck, are much better than from the common drake and musk duck; in the latter cross, the males, he says, are much smaller than by the former, and more disposed to fly about.

Exhibitions and Cattle Shows for 1852.

National.

American Institute, New-York.—Exhibition opens at Castle Garden, Oct. 5. Cattle Show, Oct. 19, 20, 21.

American Pomological Congress.—Commences its session at Philadelphia, Sept. 13.

State.

New-York—At Utica, ... September 7, 8, 9, 10
Ohio—At Cleveland, ... Sept. 15, 16, 17
Michigan—At Detroit, ... Sept. 22, 23, 24
Indiana—At Indianapolis, ... Oct. 19
Pennsylvania—At Lancaster, ... Oct. 20, 21, 22
Georgia—At Macon, ... Oct. 19 to 23
Maryland—At Baltimore, ... Oct. 26, 27, 28, 29
Wisconsin—At Milwaukie, ... Oct. 6, 7, 8
Vermont—At Rutland, ... Sept. 1, 2, 3
Rhode Island—At Providence, ... Sept. 15, 16, 17
New Hampshire—At Merideth Bridge, ... Oct. 6, 7, 8

Provincial.

Canada West—At Toronto, ... Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24
New-Brunswick—At Frederickton, ... Oct. 5 to 9

County Shows—New-York.

Cayuga—Auburn, ... Oct. 6, 7
Clinton—Keeseville, ... Sept. 22, 23
Cortland—Cortland Village, ... Sept. 15, 16
Dutchess—Washington Hollow, ... Oct. 5, 6
Genesee—Bergen, ... Oct. 6, 7
Greene—Cairo, ... Sept. 21, 22
Herkimer—Herkimer, ... Sept. 22, 29
Jefferson—Watertown, ... Sept. 16, 17
Madison—Eaton, ... Sept. 22, 23
Lewis— —— ..... Sept. 14, 15
Orange—Middletown, ... Sept. 29, 30
Oswego—Fulton, ... Sept. 29, 30
Otsego—Morris, ... Sept. 22, 23
Putnam—Carmel, ... Oct. 5, 6
Queens—Flushing, ... Sept. 29
St. Lawrence—Canton, ... Sept. 15, 16
Washington—Union Village, ... Sept. 29, 30
Wayne—This county holds two fairs—one at Wolcot, ... Sept. 21, 22
The other at Palmyra, ... Sept. 28, 29
Saratoga—Mechanicsville, ... Sept. 15, 16, 17
Rensselaer—Troy, ... Sept. 22, 23, 24
Essex— —— ..... Sept. 20, 21 22
Suffolk—Huntington, ... Sept. 22
Seneca—Waterloo, ... Sept. 30 and Oct. 1
Monroe—Rochester, ... Sept. 29, 30
Ontario—Canandaigua, ... Sept. 29, 30

Town Societies.

East Bloomfield, ... Oct. 5, 6
Cape Vincent, ... Sept. 15

Massachusetts.

Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden—Northampton, ... Oct. 6, 7
Franklin—Greenfield, ... Sept. 29, 30
Hampden—Springfield, ... Sept. 29, 30
Hampshire—Amherst, ... Oct. 27
Worcester—Worcester, ... Sept. 23.
Berkshire—Pittsfield, ... Oct. 6, 7
Essex—Lawrence, ... Sept. 29, 30

Connecticut.

Franklin—Greenfield, ... Sept. 29, 30
Middlesex—Concord, ... Oct. 6
Middlesex—Middletown, ... Oct. 6, 7, 8

Vermont.

Addison—Middlebury, ... Oct. 6
Bennington—North Bennington, ... Sept. 22, 23
Franklin—St. Albans, ... Sept. 8, 9
Windham—Fayetteville, ... Sept. 15, 16

New-Jersey.

Burlington—Mount Holly, ... Oct. 6

Pennsylvania.

Berks—Reading, ... Oct. 1
Bucks—Newtown, ... Sept. 29
Montgomery—Norristown, ...
Philadelphia—Near Philadelphia, ... Sept. 30, and Oct. 1
Susquehanna—Montrose, ... Oct. 6
Northumberland—Northumberland, ... Oct. 7, 8

Ohio.

Cuyahoga—Cleveland, ... Oct. 6, 7

Michigan.

Lenawee—Adrian, ... Oct. 6, 7

Sale of American Reaping Machines.—The London Times, in a report of the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, states that 1,500 of Hussey's and McCormick's machines have been made to order this season. A sale of a new implement quite unprecedented. It also states that the demand for Hussey's machine, as improved by the English manufacturer, is much the greater. It cuts closer to the ground and does its work better.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.—This great annual exhibition, which has become in some degree a national anniversary, is to come off at Utica, on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of this month. It will be remembered that the Premium List for this year, has been greatly enlarged over that of any previous year; and we have reason to believe that the exhibition will exceed in interest any one that has preceded it. Among the most attractive things on exhibition will be the Reaping and Mowing Machines recently tried at Geneva. The address will be delivered by Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR of Utica.

UNITED STATES AG. SOCIETY.—We have received the first number of the new Journal of this Society. It is a handsome octavo of 144 pages, and is to be issued quarterly. In appearance it is all that need be desired; but its contents have disappointed us. We had supposed that it would be the aim of the Society to furnish a Journal, which, in some degree, should compare with the Journals of the Royal Ag. Society of England, and the Highland and Ag. Society of Scotland—that is, that its Journal should consist of the Transactions of the Society, and of such original papers of a high order as it should be instrumental in producing. But instead of this, a large portion of the present number is made up of extracts—valuable certainly,—but which are already accessible to the public, who look for, and have a right to expect, something more from a National Society than the reiteration of what has already been said and done. Such an organization should be the great fountain head of Agricultural research and information, and as such, send forth streams to water and fertilize our land.

COONS' PATENT IRON FENCE.—We have received proof sheets of a treatise on fence building, by Mr. M. P. COON'S of Troy, N. Y., who has patented a method of combining iron and wood in the construction of a fence, which secures both permanence and cheapness in the structure. The book treats of the several kinds of fence in use, showing the objections to each, and lays down a principle, which is said to be well sustained by facts, in the short time in which it has been tested. The author thus states his main principle—"By practical tests, as well as observation, it will be discovered that the raising of the ground by frost, does not affect the position of a stone, or log of wood, when horizontally imbedded in the earth." The reasons for the truth of this are stated at considerable length, and seem satisfactory. In accordance with this theory, a block of stone is laid into the ground at sufficient depth, in a horizontal position, and the upright iron post is firmly fixed in it. The post is now immoveable, and it only remains to properly join to it the bars and pickets. The method of coupling the bars, which may be either of iron or wood, to the post, is peculiar, and of such a nature that the fence can be erected equally well in all situations. It admits of a pleasing variety of form, and must necessarily be more durable than the common kinds of fence in use. Judging from the reasoning in the treatise, and a specimen we have seen near this city, we are confident that Mr. Coons has succeded in making a valuable improvement in this important branch of rural economy.

We hope at some future time to present our readers with a cut of the *farm* fence, and a farther description of the mode of its construction.

MR. DOWNING'S SUCCESSOR AT WASHINGTON.—Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, of Washington, a gentleman who is fully acquainted with Mr. DOWNING'S plans, and has been associated with him in the carrying out of his designs, has been appointed by the President to complete the improvements now being made at the Capital. Though this appointment disappoints many aspirants, it will undoubtedly secure the faithful development of the proposed plan, and so give satisfaction.

MASS. BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—This Board was incorporated by the last legislature. It consists, we believe, of five members appointed by the Governor and Council, and a Delegate from each County Ag. Society in the State. The Board are authorised to appoint a Secretary, who shall devote his time under their direction, to the advancement of the interests of agriculture. At a recent meeting of the Board, the Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK of Amherst College, received the appointment of Secretary. We shall rejoice to hear that he has accepted it, for we know of no one in the country from whose labors so much benefit might be anticipated.

TRIAL OF REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.—Manny's Northern Illinois Reaper and Mower, and Burrall's Machine, were tested in the neighborhood of this city on the 5th August. A large number of farmers were present at the trial, and general satisfaction was expressed at the performance of both machines. They did their work well, and with a rapidity truly surprising. By the use of Reaping and Mowing Machines, the farmer will be able to secure his crops of hay and grain at the proper time, thus avoiding the waste incident to delay, in cutting altogether by hand. The expense, too, must be materially lessened by their use. Some very interesting statements, respecting the trial of Agricultural Implements at Geneva, will be found in our columns.

BUFFALO NURSERY.—Our old friend Col. HODGE, who originally started this nursery,—the first, it is said, west of Albany,—having accomplished that most desirable desideratum, an "ample fortune," has sold out his nursery, and retired to his fine farm at Peach Haven on Grand Island, near Niagara Falls, where he has been engaged for some years in planting large orchards, of the different varieties of fruit trees. May he live long to eat the fruit thereof. His successors in business are D. S. MANLEY & BROTHERS, who have just issued their first Catalogue, and who are strongly recommended to the public by Col. Hodge.

THE POTATO.—Our correspondent "C. E. G.," whose paper will be found on another page of this number, sent us the following, to be added as a "P. S." to his article; but as it came too late to be attached to the article, we give it a place here:

P. S.—Should the alternations of frequent light rains, with either warm, damp, and cloudy weather, or still

sunshine, which have existed since the 3d, continue, I greatly fear they will produce mildew and disease. The late abundant rains, followed, for a few days, by cool windy weather, promise to leave the cuticle of the foliage firm, and the elaborations healthful. But the present state of the weather severely threatens the health of the crop. Its foliage has expanded with great rapidity, for the last few days, and, in many fields, lies very thick. The circulation will be liable to become plethoric, the cuticle tender, and mildew and bad elaborations to follow. The natural result of this must be disease of the tubers. C. E. G. *Utica, Aug.* 10.

CROPS IN VIRGINIA.—We give the following extract of a letter from M. DAVIS, Jr., Esq., dated Lynchburg, August 2. "We have had another dry season, which is the third in succession. In some neighborhoods the oats and clover have nearly failed. The wheat, in the fields, generally appeared tolerably well; but much of it has the disease called 'smut,' and on some farms to an extent that the millers refuse to receive it. The so called 'blue stem', is most diseased. The corn and tobacco crops, though much affected by the drouth, appear much more promising than might be expected."

CORRECTION.—Your correspondent, (August No., p. 287,) used a piece of poke weed the size of a common ear of corn. Not a kernel, as the printer has it—a small dose, unless administered by a homœpathist. M. *Morris, August* 16, 1852.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. WM. H. SEWARD for copies of a proposed bill, incorporating a department of Agriculture in connection with the general government, and another proposing to establish a United States Agricultural Academy, both drafted by WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN, Esq., of Washington, D. C. The first bill creates four distinct Bureaus, severally officered, and under the superintendence of a Secretary of Agriculture, viz: A Bureau of the Science and Practice of Agriculture; one of Agricultural Chemistry; one of Agricultural Mechanics, Manufactures, and Commerce, and one of Agricultural Statistics. The ostensible purpose of these Bureaus is the collection of facts and statistics, and reducing them into a shape, accessible to the mass of the people. The details of the plan are drawn out with great precision, and yet the scheme is so complicated that we have great doubts whether it could be successfully carried into effect. The plan of the Agricultural Academy is similar to the one proposed to the N. Y. State Legislature, though on a much larger scale. It provides for a model farm to be carried on by students, for thorough scientific and practical instruction, and the *et cetera* of such institutions. The students to be appointed by members of Congress, and supported during a four years' course, by the public treasury.

HEALTH VS. WENS.—We have received a communication from N. RANDALL, of Woodstock, making some severe strictures upon the article of S. E TODD, published in the Cultivator for August, from which we make the following extracts:—"Does friend Todd suppose that such a foul corroding ulcer, as he describes, is produced without a legitimate, inherent cause? Does he think an animal can be in good health and be afflicted with such a loathsome sore? And if sick, ought the animal to be used for food? I had supposed it was well understood that such incurable sores upon man or beast were the result of *disease* in the system, and the outlets for the discharge of *poisonous* matter, which would destroy life immediately were it not for such discharge."

NEW REAPING AND RAKING MACHINE.—MR. CHAS. DENTON of Peoria, Ill., has invented a machine which cuts the grain and lays it in bundles ready to bind. The bundles are laid at the side of the machine, out of the way of the team; thus any amount can be cut, independent of the binding.

LEICESTER SHEEP.—A writer of a letter from Jefferson county in this state, published in a Kingston paper, says that Col. S. D. HUNGERFORD of Adams, has a very superior flock of Leicester sheep—among them a ram which weighed over 300 lbs. after shearing.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.—The same writer also mentions a pair of Ayrshires, which were imported from Ayrshire last autumn, by Mr. JAMES BRODIE of Ellisburgh, which he thinks very fine specimens of this breed. We presume these animals, as well as samples of Mr. Hungerford's sheep, will be at the State Fair

COMPARATIVE MOISTURE OF FALLOW GROUND, AND THAT WHICH SUPPORTS CROPS.—Some people urge as an excuse for not destroying weeds among their crops, in a dry time, that they are necessary to shade the ground, and keep it from drying. But they might have seen, that fallow ground preserves its moisture during drouth, better than any other. Plants actually pump up the moisture from the soil, and it is carried off through their leaves by evaporation. According to Liebig, "water evaporates incessantly from the surface of the young plant; its quantity is in direct proportion to the temperature and extent of the surface." This explains why sward ground, and ground near trees, become dry to so great a depth during seasons of drouth.

Notice---Superphosphate of Lime.

AS there is a spurious substance now offered for Superphosphate of Lime, Farmers and Gardeners would do well to know and examine the article before purchasing.

We have for sale the article branded on the bag, C. Deburg. No. 1. and also that made under the direction of Prof. Mapes, the qualities of which have been tested. LONGETT & GRIFFING.

Sept. 1—1t. No. 25 Cliff street, New-York.

Merino Sheep for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 50 Merino Ewes, 2, 3 and 4 years old, a cross from a Merino Buck of the Taintor importation, and Spanish Merino Ewes..

Also a few Bucks from the same cross. Also a few Bucks, a cross from an Atwood Buck and Spanish Ewes. Terms made reasonable, to suit purchasers. A. H. AVERY.

Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1852—1t.*

POUDRETTE,

FOR Grass Lands, Lawns, and Winter Grain, also for shrubs—for sale by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, in lots to suit purchasers. Price $1.50 per barrel, for any quantity over six barrels. For *Shrubs*, $2 per barrel.

☞ The Company will sell lots of 100 barrels or over, at a reduced rate this fall, as they are making extensive alterations in their buildings, which will compel them to empty their vats. For particulars address "The Lodi Manufacturing Company," 74 Cortlandt Street, New York. Sept. 1—2t.

Co'man's European Agriculture.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE, from personal observation, by HENRY COLMAN, of Massachusetts. Two large octavo vols. Price, when neatly bound, the same as published in Nos., $5. For sale at the office of THE CULTIVATOR.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

ELLWANGER & BARRY desire to call the attention of Nurserymen, Dealers and Planters, to the immense stock of trees now on their grounds, embracing Fruit trees of every description.

Standard Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, &c., on fine stocks for orchards—vigorous and well formed.

Dwarf and Pyramidal Pear Trees, on Quince stocks, about 100,000, embracing every fine variety that can be so worked; two year old trees, low branched, vigorous, and beautiful.

Dwarf and Pyramidal Cherries, on Mahaleb stocks—fine—one, two, and three year old trees—well branched and finely formed.

Dwarf Apple Trees, on paradise and Doucain stocks—beautiful; 2 year old trees with heads, for immediate bearing, besides vigorous yearlings.

Gooseberries, large Lancashire sorts, strong plants for immediate bearing.

Currants, including the *Cherry, Victoria, White Grape*, and many other new and fine sorts. See our Catalogue.

Raspberries—the new *Large Fruited Monthly*, Fastolff, &c., &c., a complete collection of all desirable varieties.

Grapes—all good hardy native sorts—strong 2 and 3 year old vines, and 30 varieties of Foreign Grapes for vineries—strong thrifty plants in pots.

Strawberries of all desirable varieties, and all other fruits cultivated.

The entire fruit department is under our own personal supervision; the best quality of stock is used, and the most scrupulous attention given to ensure accuracy; we flatter ourselves that no nursery collection can offer a stronger guarantee to purchasers in this respect. The stock is all grown on new fresh soil, and is healthy, well matured, and hardy; we ask the purchasers to examine it.

Ornamental.—Large trees for streets, parks, &c., such as *Horse Chestnuts, Silver Maples, Sugar Maples, Snowy Abeles, Mountain Ash, Elms*, and *Tulip Trees*, in large quantities—cheap.

Rare Ornamental Lawn Trees, embracing the most novel, remarkable, and beautiful Trees and Shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen, that can be grown in our climate; for particulars we must refer to the Descriptive Catalogue.

Roses—one of the richest collections in the country, including the newest and best European varieties, selected by us last summer, in person.

Bulbous Roots—imported annually from Holland.

Dahlias—the new English and French prize sorts of 1851, besides fine older ones. All articles packed in the best manner, and forwarded to any part of the United States, Canada, or Calafornia. Orders strictly complied with in every particular. The following Catalogues are now sent gratis, to all who apply and enclose stamps to cover postage, which must be prepaid.

No. 1. Descriptive Catulogue of Fruits.
No. 2. do do of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.
No. 3. A Catalogue of Dahlias, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums and bedding plants.
No. 4. A wholesale Catalogue for Nurserymen and others, who wish to purchase largely.

Postage on Nos. 1 and 2—500 miles or under, 3 cents; 500 to 1,500 miles, 6 cents.

Postage on Nos. 3 and 4—500 miles or under, 1 cent; 500 to 1,500 miles, 2 cents.

Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester N. Y., Sept. 1, 1852—1t.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

River Bank Nursery, Rochester, N. Y.

SHEPPARD & CHERRY, Proprietors,

NOW offer to furnish Nursery stock generally, of as good quality and at as low rates, as can be obtained elsewhere.

FRUITS.—All the leading varieties, both standard and dwarf, of Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear, Plum, &c., &c. Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. Grapes—Isabella, Catawba, Clinton, &c., &c.

Also 100,000 Apple Stocks.
20,000 Cherry do root pruned.

All orders accompanied with the cash or satisfactory reference, and all letters of inquiry post-paid, will receive prompt attention.

From the connection of Mr. Sheppard for a number of years, with the following establishments, all of which sustain the highest reputation, viz: A. J. Downing & A. Saul, Newburgh, N. Y.; Wm. Reid, Elizabethtown, N. J, and Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., the proprietors flatter themselves that their knowledge of the great variety of tastes and wants of planters generally, will enable them to guarantee ample satisfaction to all favoring them with their patronage.

Rochester, Sept. 1, 1852—2t.

Choice Garden and Flower Seeds.

COMSTOCK, FERRE & CO.,

SEED GROWERS,

Wethersfield Seed Gardens, Wethersfield, Ct.

Established over 30 years.

THE great popularity of the Seeds grown at this establishment, has been gained by the assiduous personal care and attention of the proprietors. Their quality and productiveness will continue to be unsurpassed. Dealers, Market Gardeners and others, supplied in bulk, or neatly papered, at low prices for the quality of the seeds.

30 *papers Choice Flower Seeds sent by mail*, POSTAGE PAID, *for one dollar.*

The Gardener's Almanac and Descriptive Catalogue, containing 60 pages, sent by mail on the receipt of a three cent stamp. Abridged and Price Catalogues, gratis. Seeds forwarded from Hartford.

Sept. 1, 1852—1t.*

Horse Powers, Threshers and Separators.

Endless Chain Powers

OF all kinds ever made, for one and two horses, also cast iron Sweep Powers, for one to four horses. Threshers and Separators to match the above. JOHN MAYHER & CO.,

United States Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
Sept. 1—tf. No. 197 Water Street, New-York.

Premium Strawberries, Bulbs, Pæonies, &c.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Linnæan Gardens and Nurseries, Flushing, offer the following strawberries, which have been selected from all the varieties at present known, the others having been rejected, and all these are described in their supplement catalogue of 1852.

Le Baron, large, productive, and *highest flavored of all*, $2 per dozen.
Monstrous Swainstone, very large, delicious flavor, $1 per dozen
Maximus Swainstone, very large, high flavor, $1 per dozen.
Charlotte, large, delicious sprightly flavor, productive, 50 cents per dozen.
Superlative, spicy, rich flavor, a productive seedling of Burr's new Pine, $1,50 per dozen.
Coronation, very large, very productive, bright scarlet, $1 per dozen.
Magnifique, very large, orange scarlet, productive, $2 per dozen.
Triumph, scarlet, very productive, seedling of large early scarlet, double in size and thrice as prolific, $2 per dozen.
Primate, large, deep scarlet, productive, $1 per dozen.
Champion, very large, scarlet, oblong cone, $2 per dozen.
Twice-bearing Swainstone, a second crop in September, very productive, $1 per dozen..
Sylphide, very large, light scarlet, beautiful, excellent, $1 per doz.

N. B.—We guarantee the above 12 varieties to be superior to any other dozen that can be produced, and the first four are superior in flavor to Burr's New Pine.

The following, $1 per dozen, except were priced otherwise.
Crimson Pine, conical, sweet, rich, very productive.
Cluster Hudson, conical, scarlet, very productive.
Cornucopia, large, good flavor, productive, 50 cts. per dozen.
Profuse Scarlet, like early scarlet, but produces double, 50 cts. per dozen.
Primordean, beautiful scarlet, productive, not high flavor, 37 cents per dozen.
Tivoli Scarlet, very large, beautiful, estimable, very productive.
Unique Scarlet, light scarlet, rich flavor, moderate bearer, 37 cents per dozen.
Lodoiska, scarlet, excellent flavor, productive.
Spiral, elongated cone, usually produces second crop in September
Victorine, large, fine flavor, very productive.
Dido, very large, rich flavor, productive.
Iphigenia, large, fine flavor, productive.
Sylvestris, scarlet conical, very productive.
Campagnia, large, erimson, pointed cone.
Mytelene, crimson, roundish, rich flavor.
Psyche, large, beautiful, excellent—very prolific.
Amanda, light scarlect, juicy, productive.
Warrington, large crimson, conical.
Fredonia, large, pointed cone, productive.
Triumphant Montevideo, ovate, monstrous, deep scarlet; $3 per dozen.

NOTE. *The preceding 32 splendid varieties were originated by ourselves, and most of them are nowhere else to be obtained.*

McAvoy's Superior, Schneicke's Pistillate, Longworth's Prolific, Moyamensing, Walker's Seedling, Huntsman's Pistillate, Bicton White, Myatt's Prolific, Surprise and Hautbois; River's Eliza, Calafornian Pine, Mexican Alpine, La Delicieuse, La Liegoise and Brittania—all at $1 per dozen.

Merveille, largest French variety, $2 per pair.
Montevideo Pine, very large, beautiful, $2 per dozen.
Goliath, very large, $3 per dozen; Crescent Seedling, $3 per pair.

The following at 37 to 50 cents per dozen, and $2 per hundred. Myatt's Eleanor, Mammoth, Globe, British Queen, and Prolific Hautbois; Lizzie Randolph, Black Prince, Jenny's Seedling, Iowa, Schiller; Burr's New Pine, Rival Hudson, Scarlet Melting, Columbus and Scioto; Ellwanger & Barry's No. 1, Monroe, Genesee, Climax, and Orange Prolific: *True* Bishop's Orange, Black Rock, Abyssinian Prince, Eberlein, Green and Flat Hautbois, Red and White Bush Alpine, and Elton Pine.

The following at 25 cents per dozen, and $1 per hundred: Large Early Scarlet, or Early Virginia, Crimson Cone, Hovey's Seedling, Boston Pine, Hudson, Willey, Methven Scarlet, Necked Pine, English White and Red Wood, White and Red Alpine, and Dundee.

Herbaceous Pæonies of above 100 splendid Chinese Double varieties, and *Tree Pæonies* of 40 varieties. Tulips, Hyacinths, and Japan Lilies, and all other Bulbous Flower Roots, including the White and Yellow Calochortus of California. Victoria, Colossal, and other kinds of Rhubarb, Sea Kale, and Asparagus, which can now be transplanted.

The finest European table grapes in pots, $5 per dozen.

The following Strawberries have been rejected: Richardson's Early, Late, and Cambridge; Burr's Seedling, Mammoth, Profusion and Late Prolific; Deptford Pine, Royal Pine, Myatt's Eliza, Lord Spencer, Old Pine, Cushing, Princess Alice Maud, Swainstone, Keene's Seedling, Duke of Kent, French Cucumber, Buists Prize, Downton, Knevett's Pine, Royal Scarlet, Princess Royal and Prince of Orleans, and above 40 others, as stated in our Catalogue. All will be well packed, and forwarded as directed.

Descriptive Catalogues of all Trees and Plants, with prices, will be forwarded to post-paid applicants who enclose postage stamps.

Sept. 1—1t.

Strawberry Plants.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale the following strawberries. Plants carefully packed—carriage paid to Boston.

Cresecnt Seedling Perpetual.—This is a new American Seedling raised by Mr. Lawrence of New Orleans, by crossing British Queen and Keen's Seedling. It is the first perpetual strawberry of large size and first rate quality ever raised. For six months this remarkable fruit continues in bearing. "I neither cut off the blossoms," says Mr. L., "nor any part of them, to increase its bearing—it is one continued crop from the first jump; and if you want to know how it bears after four months fruiting, a friend has just (May 9) counted from 33 to 42 berries on four successive plants, the largest measuring 5¼ inches, and the average being three inches in circumference." No doubt this variety will greatly extend the strawberry season at the north, making it an immense acquisition to strawberry growers, and in hybridizing. The almost utter impossibility of getting plants alive from New Orleans, will make this kind scarce for some time. It has been ordered from all quarters, but very few plants have been received alive. Dr. Bayne, the famous strawberry grower at Alexander, D. C., ordered $25 worth, but succeeded in "saving but one plant, which," he remarks, "$25 would not buy." I myself was *still more unfortunate to the same tune.* Mr. Pardee, of Palmyra, N. Y., after repeated efforts,succeeded in saving a few plants. His entire stock is in my hands, and plants will be ready in October, in pots, $2 each.

McAvoy's Superior, a large and productive variety which obtained the premium of $100, offered by the Cincinnati Hort. Society for a new variety superior to any in cultivation.

Moyamensing, a fine fruit of rich aroma and high flavor, very firm and highly productive. A special premium was awarded it by the Pennsylvania Hort. Society.

Walker's Seedling, a dark colored berry, of good size; a very abundant bearer, of high flavor and very high quality. Raised by Mr. Walker, President of the Mass. Hort. Soc., and highly recommended by the fruit committee. Plants now ready, $1 per dozen.

New Foreign Strawberries, recently imported; now first offered.

Fertillized Hautbois, (Myatt.)—Very prolific and of large size. Highly recommended to all who admire the peculiar and high flavor of its class. Fruit conical, deep purple in the sun, and of that sweet and delicious flavor for which the Hautbois are noted.

Surprise, (Myatt.)—A new seedling of Mr. Myatt, the great strawberry grower of England, of fine quality, very large and handsome.

Quinquefolia, (Myatt.)—This fine seedling of Mr. Myatt, promises to compete favorably with any of the famous fruits he has raised. Flavor peculiar and delicious. The leaf has the peculiarity of being divided into *five* leaflets.

Prolific, (Myatt.)—A medium sized crimson scarlet, conical, of rich flavor, and a prodigious bearer.

Eliza Seedling, (River's,) a fine seedling from Myatt's Eliza; one of the best early strawberries known. Its flavor is exquisite, habit compact; a prodigious bearer.

La Liegoise, (Haguin,) of French origin. Fruit medium sized, brilliant scarlet, flavor excellent; very early and prolific; a very promising fruit.

Brittania, (Jackson,) a capital fruit of large size. Its great bearing qualities will make it a favorite.

Bicton Pine.—A superb white strawberry of large size and showy appearance. Its color makes it a great acquisition.

Stirling Castle Pine.—An excellent variety with the true pine flavor, of great reputation in England.

Cremont, (Cremont,) very early, large and of excellent quality.

Athlete, (Salter,) of prodigious size, probably the largest ever grown.

La Delicieuse.—A new French variety, which I have not fruited. Highly recommended in the French journals.

Excellente, (Lorio.)—A very superior fruit, well worthy its name. Fruit very large, flattened, extremely firm, very juicy with the flavor of the wild strawberry. This will prove a great favorite.

Plants in pots, $5 per dozen sorts, in September.

Other Rare Foreign Sorts.

Plants now ready, $3 per dozen.

Princesse Royale, (Pelilain.)—A new French variety of great reputation, of large size and an abundant bearer.

Knevett's Pine.—A superb fruit, of great reputation abroad.

Downton.—A seedling of Mr. Knight. Fruit of medium size and very high flavor.

Royal Pine.—A first rate fruit of the largest size and excellent flavor, and considered one of the best sorts in England.

Elton Pine.—The best late sort in England, very large, bright red, flavor delicious.

Goliath, (Kitley.)—A seedling from British Queen, and larger than that variety.

Compte de Paris, (Pelilain.)—A very beautiful berry, large, and an excellent bearer.

Victoria, (Trollop.)—A famous sort, of great reputation abroad.

Prince of Orleans.—An abundant bearer.

French Cucumber.—A very long and curious fruit. It belongs to the Hautbois.

Montevideo Pine—Conical Scarlet, very handsome.

Fine varieties at $2 per hundred—50 cents per dozen.

Myatt's British Queen, Deptford Pine, Eleanor, Eliza, (late,) Globe, Prolific Hautbois.

Burr's New Pine, Columbus, Mammoth, Rival Hudson, Scioto.

Richardson's Early, Late, Cambridge, (fine.)

Ellwanger & Barry's Monroe, Climax, Prol. Orange, Genesee.

Prince's Scarlet Unique, Lizzie Randolph, Primordian, Profuse Scarlet, Cornucopia, Charlotte.

Lord Spencer, (high flavor,) Black Prince, Old Pine, Cushing, Schiller, Princess Alice Maud, Keene's Seedling, Swamstone, Jenny's Seedling, Iowa.

Older sorts—$1 *per* 100.

Early Virginia, Methven Scarlet, Boston Pine, (very fine,) Hovey's Seedling, Large Early Scarlet, Crimson Cone, Duke of Kent, (early,) Dundee, Willey's Seedling, (great bearer,) Hudson.

New Hardy Shrub.—Deutzia gracilis.—This charming shrub, which created so much sensation at the great exhibition of plants at Ghent this spring, is now offered, in pots, $1 each.

New Heliotropes.—Immortalite de Maria Louise is a new variety raised at Liege. "The cymes are large, each blossom being green at the center, *emblematical of hope.* surrounded by a crown of gold, *emblematical of holiness;* the five rays of the border represent the virginal whiteness of the celestial stars. It has this peculiarity, that the flowers have the delicious fragrance of the violet and wall flower." Now first offered, $1 each. Heliotropes, gem, corymbosum, lilacina, reptans, grisan, 75 cents each; intermedia, voltairianum, Souvenir de Liege, grandiflora, 25 cents each. The sett for $5.

Fuchsia spectabilis $1. The finest collection in the country of recently imported Fuchsias, Verbenas, Petunias, new dwarf Chrysanthemums, Daisies, Phloxes, Scarlet Geraniums and Roses, in immense variety and of novel colors and habits.

Foreign grapes in pots, $5 per dozen, $40 per 100. Paradise, Mahaleb, Plum and other stocks for Nurseries.

A full assortment of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs. A general priced and descriptive catalogue, sent gratis on receipt of one postage stamp for over 500 miles of distance. Sept. 1—1t.

FRUIT TREES, SEEDLINGS, &c.

T. C. Maxwell & Co., Geneva, N. Y.

ENCOURAGED by the generous patronage heretofore received, and by a soil, climate, and position peculiarly favorable to the growth of *healthy* trees, we have so enlarged our stock of nursery articles, that we are now enabled to offer great inducements to all who may wish to purchase, either at wholesale or retail. We have between *five and eight hundred thousand* trees, in the different stages of growth, which have been propagated with the strictest care as to merit and genuineness of varieties.

Orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to, and trees securely packed and delivered at the Railroad Depot or Steamboat.

Of large trees, we offer this fall the following, viz:

60,000 *Apple Trees*, best varieties for market or family orchards.
30,000 *Cherry* do very thrifty and handsome.
6,000 *Pear* do standards—healthy and large.
20,000 do do dwarfs, on True Angers quince—one and two years old.
10,000 *Peach* do very nice.
4,000 *Plum* do 5 to 7 feet high—best sorts.
2,000 *Apricot* do mostly Dubois' Early Golden.
2,000 *Grape Vines*, mostly Isabella.
10,000 *Evergreens*, Balsam Fir, Cedars, Norway Spruce, &c.
5,000 *Mountain Ash*, large and fine—*very cheap.*
3,000 *Horse Chestnut*, large and handsome.
40,000 *Cherry Seedlings*, very nice.
20,000 *Apple* do two years old.
25,000 *Buckthorn Seedlings*, very nice for hedges.

Also Hybrid Perpetual, Climbing, and Moss Roses, Shrubs, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c., &c.

Particular attention is called to our large stock of the following fruits, viz:

Apples—Wagner, Tompkins County King, Northern Spy, Primate.
Pears—Virgalieu, Bartlett, Louise Bon de Jersey, Glout Morceau.
Cherries—Great Bigarreau, Black Tartarian, Bauman's May, Early Purple Guigne.
Apricots—Dubois' Early Golden, Moorpark.

Geneva, Sept. 1, 1852—2t.

United States Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

No. 197 *Water Street, New-York.*

THE subscribers solicit the attention of the public to the large and varied assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Field and Garden Seeds which they have constantly on hand, and offer for sale at the lowest prices and on the best terms.

Aug. 1—tf. JOHN MAYHER & CO.

New Edition of American Fruit Culturist.

Just Published, by DERBY & MILLER, Auburn, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN FRUIT CULTURIST; containing directions for the propagation and culture of Fruit Trees, in the Nursery, Orchard, and Garden; with descriptions of the principal American and Foreign varieties, cultivated in the United States. By JOHN J. THOMAS. With over 300 accurate illustrations. SEVENTH EDITION; containing 40 pages of new matter, with full directions for the management of dwarfs and pyramids, besides some hundreds of smaller additions, and many new engravings. 1 vol.—over 400 pages—price $1.

"A book of great value."—*Gen. Farmer.* "Worth its weight in gold-dust to any new beginner."—*Moore's Rural New-Yorker.* "It should be in the hands of every fruit grower."—*Ohio Cultivator.* "There is no vacant space in it—it is like a fresh egg—all good, and packed full to the shell."—*Prairie Farmer.* "The million who purchase it will find matter adapted to their wants, superior to any work as yet published."—*Cleveland Herald.* "An invaluable addition to our agricultural libraries."—*Wool Grower.* "Manifests careful and laborious research, close and continued observation, and an excellent systematic classification"—*Western Hort. Review.*

Aug. 1, 1852—2t.

NEW-YORK AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

A. B. ALLEN & CO.,

189 and 191 Water Street, New-York.

HORSE POWERS, Threshers, and Separators. The Endless Chain or Railway Powers of our own manufacture, both single and double-geared, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, durability and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried.

2d. The Bogardus Power, for one to four horses. These are compact and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work.

3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought-iron large Cog Wheels, for one to six horses. A new and favorite power.

4th. Trimble's Iron-sweep Power, for one to four horses.

THRESHERS.—Improved Threshers made upon the best principles, threshing clean with great rapidity.

FAN MILLS for Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c., of the best construction.

RICE FAN MILLS made expressly for the South.

GARDEN AND FIRE ENGINES, very useful machines, arranged on wheels, for watering gardens or walks, and afford protection from fire. They will throw a strong stream 40 feet high, are easily worked and not liable to get out of order. Also, small Garden Pumps and Syringes of various styles.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.—Bullock's Progressive Power Presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

WATER RAMS, Suction, Force, and Endless-Chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta-Percha, India-Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CORN SHELLERS of great variety of patterns, to shell either by hand or horse power. Will shell from five to 100 bushels of corn per hour.

WAGONS and CARTS, double or single horse, suitable for the farm, the road, and heavy trucking.

GARDEN and CANAL BARROWS, light made or extra strong, as desired.

MEAT CUTTERS, capable of cutting fine for sausages, and other purposes, 100 lbs. or more per hour.

Southern plows of all sizes and patterns, the Double Mould Board or Fluke plow for furrowing and cultivating the sugar cane, &c.

Our implements occupy three large stores, and we believe they make up the largest and most complete assortment in America. In addition, we have a machine shop employing upwards of one hundred men, where any articles in our line can be made to order.

A. B. ALLEN & CO.,
June 1, 1852—tf. 189 and 191 Water st., New-York.

FIELD SEEDS.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.—Very superior. The berry of this grain is extra large, and makes the best of flour. It produces a greater average crop than any other variety now grown in New-York. Several years' experience in its cultivation, proves that it is less liable to rust or mildew than other kinds; and as the stalk is large and strong, it is also less liable to blow down or lodge. Price, $1 per bushel. Other varieties of wheat, such as the White Flint, Mediterranean, Black Sea, &c.

BUCKWHEAT, of the best kinds in market.

RUTA BAGA, or Sweedish Turnep Seed. The Purple Top and other superior varieties.

TURNEP SEED.—Large White Flat, Long White, Red Top Flat, Yellow Aberdeen, Yellow Stone, and other improved kinds for the field or garden

A. B. ALLEN & CO.,
June 1, 1852—tf. 189 and 191 Water st., New-York.

PERUVIAN GUANO

AND other Fertilizers. Several hundred tons of first quality of Peruvian Guano, constantly on hand for sale.

Also, BONE DUST, PLASTER OF PARIS and POUDRETTE.

A. B. ALLEN & CO., 189 and 191,
Water-st., New-York.
Jan. 1—tf.

Improved Stock.

CATTLE, of the Durham, Devon, Hereford, Alderney, and Ayrshire breeds.

SHEEP, of the Native and French Merino, Saxony, South-Down, and Cotswold.

PIGS of the Lincoln, Suffolk, and Berkshire breeds.

From our long experience as breeders and dealers in the above kinds of stock, and our excellent situation for purchasing and shipping, we think we can do as good justice to orders, as any other house in the United States.

A. B. ALLEN & CO.,
Jan. 1, 1852—tf. 189 and 191 Water st., New-York.

A First Class Dairy Farm for Sale.

MY farm of 320 acres, four miles south of the village of Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., and near the Chenango Canal. 250 acres are under high cultivation, durably fenced, and well and permanently watered. The remainder is well timbered. It has a large two story mansion, five large barns, and sheds and out houses, in good repair. The soil is deep and of superior quality. It is admirably adapted for a dairy, or for grazing and grain; has a fine orchard of choice grafted fruit; and for profit, health, and beauty of location, cannot be surpassed. It is fully supplied with farming tools, and about fifty head of cows and young stock, all or any of which may be had with the farm. The New-York and Erie Railroad furnishes ample facilities for forwarding produce to the New-York market at all seasons, and the route of the contemplated Albany and Binghampton railway, passes within a few miles of the farm. The farm can be conveniently divided. Price low—title perfect. Terms most easy.

G. VAN DER LYN,
May 1, 1852—tf. Oxford, N. Y.

Albany Drain Tile Works.

No 60 Lancaster Street—West of Medical College, Albany.

THE subscriber has now on hand, Draining Tile of the following descriptions. Prices reduced.

HORSE SHOE TILE.

5½ inch Rise, or	4½ inch Calibre,	.....	$18 00	pr. 1000
4½ " "	3½ "	.....	15 00	"
3½ " "	2½ "	.....	12 00	"

SOLE TILE.

4½ inch Rise, or	3½ inch Calibre,	.....	$18 00	pr. 1000.
3½ " "	2½ "	.....	12 00	"

These Tile are over one foot in length, and are so formed as to admit water at every joint, draining land from 12 to 20 feet each side of the drain—being the cheapest and most durable article used.

Tile sufficiently large for drains around dwellings, at $4 and $8 pr. 100 pieces. Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

Albany, April 1, 1852—tf. JOHN GOTT.

New and Important Insurance.

Northern N. York Live Stock Ins. Co., Plattsburgh, N. Y.

INCORPORATED by the Legislature of the State of New-York, July, 1851. Horses, Cattle, and all kinds of Live Stock insured against Death, by the combined risks of Fire, Water, Accidents, Diseases, &c CAPITAL, $50,000.

GEORGE MOORE, Plattsburgh, Sec'y.
I. C. MIX, Fort Ann, Gen. Agent.

October 13, 1851.

This company are now organized and ready to receive applications for insurance. It is confidently believed that the owners of valuable animals will avail themselves of the advantages offered by this mode of protection. If fire, life and marine insurances are proper and expedient, so is live stock insurance: the reasons for insurance are equally applicable to all.

For terms please apply to Company's Agents.
Plattsburgh, July 1—tf.

EMERY & CO.'s

Improved Horse Power, Thrashers and Separators.

THE undersigned have been appointed sole agents for the sale of Emery's new patent Improved Horse Power, Thrashers and Separators in the city of New-York. The State Agricultural Warehouse is the only Depot where this superior power can be had. As many powers are represented as Emery's patent, to avoid impositions, be careful to observe that the name of Emery & Co., is cast in full on every link of chain and the wheel hub.

LONGETT & GRIFFING.
July 1—tf. 25 Cliff street, New-York.

MANURES.

PERUVIAN GUANO, 2¼ to 2½ cents per pound.
BONE DUST, when taken in equal quantities, $2.25 per barrel.
BONE SAWINGS, separately, $2.50 per barrel.
PLASTER, $1 to $1.25 per barrel.
POTASH, 3½ to 4 cents per pound.
CHARCOAL, $1 per barrel.
SULPHURIC ACID, 2½ to 2½ cents per pound.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, 2½ cents per pound.
WOODS' RENOVATING SALTS, one cent per pound.

For sale at the State Agricultural Warehouse, No. 25 Cliff street, New-York. LONGETT & GRIFFING.
Aug. 1—2t.

Fowls for Sale.

AFTER August, the subscriber will have for sale Fowls raised this season, from the following stocks:

Shanghaes—Forbes' Buff, Marsh's do., Perley's do., Andrew's White, White's Black, and Kirtland's.

Cochin Chinas, the Queen's stock and Bailey's. Also, Black Spanish.

Warranted pure blooded. They have been bred with care, and are worthy the notice of breeders or fanciers.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 1—2t. J. M. LOVETT.

FOR SALE,

50 EWES and a few Bucks from my flock, the wool of which has sold, for the last three years, for forty-seven cents a pound, and averaged from three and one half to three and three-fourth pounds per head.

For further particulars, address the subscriber at his residence, Canaan Centre, Columbia county, N. Y., or BLANCHARD and BURT of the Wool Depot, Kinderhook. DANIEL S. CURTIS.
Canaan Centre, Aug. 1, 1852—tf.

WATER WHEELS.

THE subscribers are making with success, Jagger's improved FRENCH TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

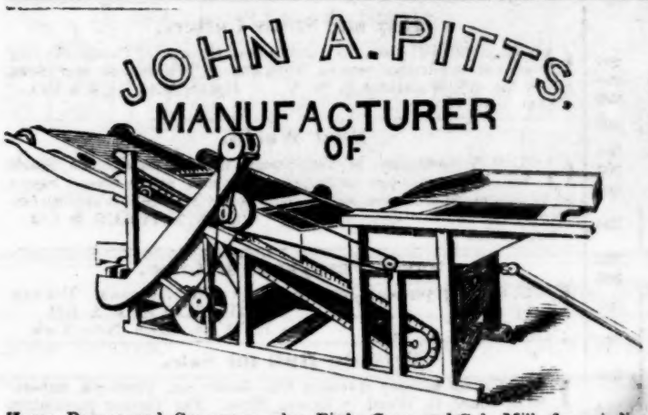
Tables showing the power and capacity of the same can be had on application. JAGGER, TREADWELL & PERRY,
Eagle Foundry and Machine Shop,
May 1, 1852—6t. No. 110 Beaver st., Albany, N. Y.

STOVES.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish dealers with a full assortment of PARLOR and COOKING STOVES for coal and wood, on liberal terms.

Circulars giving particulars can be had on application.

JAGGER, TREADWELL & PERRY,
Eagle Foundry, No. 110 Beaver st., Albany, N Y.
May 1, 1852—6t.



PITTS' PATENT SEPARATOR

AND

DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER.

OWING to the increased demand, and being desirous of locating at a convenient point for shipping, I have removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and have erected a large establishment for the purpose of manufacturing the above celebrated Machines, for threshing and cleaning grain at one operation.

This is the same Machine that has stood, and now stands, unsurpassed by any Machine in existence for the above purpose. It has been exhibited at nearly all the State and County Agricultural Fairs throughout the United States, and always received the *first premium*.

The Machine has recently been much improved, enlarged, and rendered more substantial in all its parts. I therefore offer it to Farmers of the different wheat growing districts, to be all I claim for it, viz. *the best Machine* for threshing and cleaning grain, now in existence.

I also manufacture Pitt's Improved Endless Chain Two Horse Power and Separator—also Pitt's Corn and Cob Mill, for grinding feed for stock.

My Horse Powers and Separators are all warranted to be a better article than can be purchased at any other shop—and if they do not, on trial, prove to be so, I will take them off the hands of the purchasers at the price they may pay me for them.

P. S.—The Patent Right on the Separator has recently been extended for a further term of seven years, and all *infringements* on *said right* will be dealt with according to law.

JOHN A. PITTS.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 1, 1852—4t.

The Water Cure Journal.

A NEW VOLUME commences with the present July number. Published monthly, illustrated with engravings, exhibiting the structure, anatomy, and physiology of the human body, with familiar instructions to learners. It is emphatically a Journal of Health, designed to be a complete Family Guide in all Diseases.

TERMS.—Only One Dollar a Year, in Advance. Please address, post-paid, FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 131 Nassau street, New-York.

A few brief Editorial Notices may be acceptable to those unacquainted with this Journal. We copy:

From the New-York Tribune.

"The Water Cure Journal holds a high rank in the science of health; always ready, straight-forward, and plain spoken, it unfolds the law of our physical nature, without any pretensions to the technicalities of science, but in a form as attractive and refreshing as the sparkling element of which it treats."

From the Fountain Journal.

"Every man, woman, and child, who loves health, who desires happiness, its direct result, who wants to 'live while it does live,' 'live till he dies,' and really live, instead of being a mere walking corpse, should become at once a reader of this Journal, and practice its precepts."

From the New-York Evening Post.

"*The Water Cure Journal.*—This is, unquestionably, the most popular Health Journal in the world."

THIS HYDROPATHIC JOURNAL now enters upon its Fourteenth Volume, with a circulation of *Fifty Thousand Copies*. The ablest medical writers are among its contributors, and all subjects relating to the Laws of Life, Health, and Happiness, may be found in its pages Now is the time to subscribe. August 1—2t.

Valuable Virginia Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale between 700 and 800 acres of *land*, handsomely located in Prince George county, Va., lying immediately on Chip Oaks Creek, adjoining Lower Brandon plantation on the south, 25 miles from Petersburg. About 200 acres are cleared, and the balance tolerably well timbered with oak and pine. The cleared land was marled several years ago, and 1,000 bushels of marl, with 1,500 bushels of lime have been recently applied to it.

The improvements are a good brick house, with five rooms—from which there is a beautiful prospect of James River—a kitchen, smoke-house, stable, a barn with stationary horse power attached, and a well of good water. The buildings are within 300 yards of the main landing where vessels load with produce, wood, &c., and unload lime at seven cents per bushel. Marl abounds on the opposite side of the creek. The whole tract is well watered by springs and brooks, that run through fine meadow lands, a part of which are cleared.

I will sell it entire or in parcels to suit purchasers, as it can be advantageously divided into four farms. If not sold privately, (of which due notice will be given,) before the 30th day of September next, I will sell it upon the premises, on that day, at public auction, without reserve.

Persons wishing to view the property, will leave the Richmond and Norfolk boat at Lower Brandon wharf on James river, three miles from the property; or I will give any information to those addressing me (post-paid) at Cabin Point P. O., Surrey county, Va.

Aug. 1—2t. E. T. FETTER.

Seed Wheat.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT, Canada, White Flint, Soules, Mediterranean, in bags or barrels. For sale by

LONGETT & GRIFFING,
Aug. 1—2t. No. 25 Cliff street, New-York.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale four hundred and fifty acres of land, being a part of his homestead, and comprising two hundred acres of as desirable land as any in Addison county—lying on the main road four miles north of Vergennes on the border of Lake Champlain, and one mile from the Railroad Station. It is under good cultivation, and furnished with commodious buildings. The remaining 250 acres is wood land; a portion of it covered with a heavy growth of hemlock and other valuable timber, and the remainder with the best quality of wood for fuel. The property will be sold together or in parcels. Postpaid inquiries promptly responded to.

ROW'D T. ROBINSON,
Aug. 1—tf. Ferrisburgh, Addison co., Vt.

Great Sale of Superior thorough-bred Short-Horn Cattle.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, his entire herd of choice Short-horns, comprising 50 head, young and old, at public Auction, on Wednesday the 13th of October, 1852, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at his farm 2½ miles from the city of Troy; reserving to himself one bid on five Cows and Heifers and one Bull, say six head in all, and these to be pointed out previous to the commencement of the sale; this bid will be made public when the six animals are brought to the stand for sale. Should any gentlemen advance on the single bid made by the proprietor, the highest bidder will be entitled to the animal. It is proper to say, the severe drouth in this vicinity reducing the hay crop one half, has decided the proprietor to make this sale at the time named, instead of next June, which he had purposed to do.

The well established reputation of this herd in this Union, and in Canada, and the splended herd it has mensurably sprung from, viz: the famed herd of that eminently English breeder the late Thomas Bates, Esq., renders it hardly necessary to comment upon its superior merits. It may not, however, be inappropriate to remark, that the establishment of this herd was commenced in 1838, and that the most careful attention has since been paid to its breeding, and that it now contains mostly all the reserved stock of two former public sales. And besides these he has now on the passage across the Atlantic, shipped 21st June, on board the Packet Ship Kossuth, Capt. Jas. B. Bell, a superior yearling roan Bull, having many crosses of the famed Duchess Bulls of Mr. Bates. Including this latter animal and the two beautiful red roan three year old Heifers, which came out from England last September, "Yarm Lass" and "Yorkshire Countess," and the beautiful Heifer Calf of the latter animal, got in England by the Duchess Bull 5th Duke of York, there will be 14 head of this imported stock, and its immediate descendants. There has been sold from this herd but three Heifers from these importations, and these cows were sold at $300 each. All the young bulls bred from these cows, except those now offered for sale, have also been sold at private sale, at $300 each, most of them while quite young.

Besides these 14 head of high bred animals, the noble premium cow Esterville 3d, bred by E. P. Prentice, Esq., of Albany, and the equally fine two year old, red and white Heifer bred by me, got by the Bates Bull Meteor, and three of the famed milking Willey tribe, the same tribe of cows as the Heifer Ruby, sold by me to Mr. S. P. Chapman of Madison county, and which cow was awarded the first premium by the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, for producing the largest quantity of butter in 10 days in June, and 10 days in August, on grass pasture only, being a fraction over 40 lbs. in those 20 days. There are other valuable tribes in the herd, as the printed Catalogue will show.

The catalogue will be ready for distribution about the 1st of August, and will exhibit richness of pedigree rarely to be met with, showing the descent of most of the animals, from the best animals on record in the English herd book. Having received an invitation from H. Strafford last winter to forward a list of the pedigrees of my herd to be inserted in the forthcoming volumes of the English herd book, of which Mr. Strafford is now the editor, several pedigrees were sent to him of the animals here offered for sale, and will appear in said book.

A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums up to $300, and 9 and 18 months on all sums over $300, for approved paper, with interest, payable at some bank in this State. GEO. VAIL.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 1—3t.

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Balsam Firs, Arbor Vitæ, and other Forest Trees.

HENRY LITTLE & CO., of Bangor, Maine, will furnish any number of Evergreen and other Forest Trees, taken up with *earth on the roots*, with the greatest care, and sent to any part of the United States by Steamers or Railroad—and carefully packed in large boxes, at short notice, at the following prices, viz:

From 6 inches to 1 foot, at 1 cent, or $10 per 1000.

From 1 foot to 2 feet, at 1½ cents, or $15 per 1000.

The above prices refer more particularly to Balsam Fir and Arbor Vitæ Trees.

We charge what the boxes cost, but nothing for packing.

For three years past, the trees we have procured and sent to a distance, have lived generally, and have given good satisfaction. Evergreens will not live unless taken up with great care.

Bangor, Sept. 1, 1852—2t.

Linnæan Botannic Gardens and Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO., will sell off by the first of May next, the entire collection of Trees and Shrubbery from 50 acres of their Nurseries and the Greenhouse plants, the ground being wanted for building lots. The trees are equal to any ever grown, and comprise the choicest varieties, and sales amounting to $250 and upwards will be made at 12 months credit, for approved security. The stock of Pears on Pear and on Quince, and of Dwarf and Standard Cherries, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Grapes, Quinces, and other Fruits, is unrivalled and comprises 15,000 Fruit Trees of *large bearing size*.

Also 50,000 Evergreens, of every species and size, and all other Ornamental Trees of every size. 3,000 finest foreign Grapes, in pots, for Grape Houses. and 15 superior varieties of hardy Native Grapes. Five best species of European Osiers. A great stock of Camellias, Chinese Azaleas, and other Greehouse plants. An immense assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, and Pæonies, and the finest collection of Strawberries in the union. Nurseries and Cemeteries can buy to great advantage. This is the proper period for transplanting Strawberries, Bulbous Roots, Pæonies, Rhubarb, &c.

Sept. 1—1t.

$1,000 Challenge.

I OFFER to place *one thonsand dollars, cash*, into the hands of a party chosen, against *one thousand, to be paid* into the hands of the same party, by any manufacturer of threshers in the United States, if a machine can be found that will thresh and clean, fit for market, or seed, with the aid of *only two horses*, 100 bushels of wheat and rye, in less time than I can with my "Excelsior Wrought Iron Cylindrical Thresher and Cleaner." The grain to be thoroughly threshed, without white caps or broken, and the straw delivered long enough to stack, and free from chaff. The winner to receive the $2,000 with both machines and power.

An acceptance of the above must be in the hand writing and over the signature of the acceptor, stating his ability to pay the forfeit, and sworn to before any legally authorised person.

For circulars address JOSEPH G. GILBERT, 216 Pearl Street, New-York. Sept. 1—1t.

Hay and Straw Cutters,

OF all styles and sizes, for cutting Hay, Straw, or Cornstalks; for sale at the United States Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 197 Water Street, N. Y. JOHN MAYHER & CO.

Sept. 1—tf.

Seed Wheat.

GOLDEN Australian, Mediterranean, White Flint, Canada, Black Sea, Soul's, in bags or barrels. For sale at the United States Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 197 Water Street, New-York. JOHN MAYHER & CO.

Sept. 1—tf.

Super Phosphate of Lime,

FOR farming purposes, put up in bags of 150 lbs. each. For sale by JOHN MAYHER & CO.

Sept. 1—tf. No. 197 Water Street, New-York.

Ayrshire Bull for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Ayrshire Bull Dandy, six years old, imported by Saml. G. Ward, of Lenox, Mass. For further particulars address J. C. TIFFANY, Coxsackie, Greene Co., N. Y.

Sept 1—1t.*

Straw Cutters! Straw Cutters!

A LARGE assortment of the best makes, viz: Forbes & Dones', Stevens', Clintons', Hovey & Co., and Hovey & Lazell's; Stalk Cutter's of Benthoff's, Sinclair and Bott's patent, at manufacturer's prices. State Agricultural Warehouse.

Sept. 1—2t. LONGETT & GRIFFING, No. 25 Cliff Street.

SYRACUSE NURSERIES.

Thorp, Smith, Hanchett & Co., Proprietors, Syracuse, N. Y.

OUR Nursery grounds, amongst the largest and most extensive in the country, are now covered with a most beautiful stock of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, roses, greenhouse plants, &c. We therefore invite particular attention to our stock of trees, which cannot be excelled in size, thriftiness and beauty, by those of any other establishment in the Union. *Nurserymen, Amateurs, Orchardists, and Venders*, are earnestly invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Apples.—We have a very extensive assortment of all the best varieties in cultivation, both Dwarf and Standard.

Pears.—Our stock of Standards and Dwarfs is much better than heretofore, and we invite competition, as no finer can be produced. We have also, a few hundred Dwarfs, five years old, filled with fruit spurs, and which have borne freely the past two years, (now with a full crop.) that we will supply to those persons desiring fine fruit bearing trees.

Cherries.—Both Standard and Dwarf of all the newest and finest sorts, that cannot be excelled for beauty and thriftiness.

Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Currants, including *Victoria* and *Cherry*, and *English Gooseberries* of all the best leading sorts.

Our Ornamental Trees are of fine form and luxuriant growth and require only to be seen, to be admired.

Evergreens.—A fine assortment of Norway and Balsam Firs, Spruce, &c.

Pæonies.—A splendid collection of both tree and herbaceous varieties.

Dahlias.—Over 150 choice selected kinds, 25 cts. per whole roots

Roses.—One of the largest stocks in the country, of all the leading varieties, being about 10,000 plants.

Bulbous Roots.—A splendid collection just imported from Holland, of best double Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, &c. &c.

Greenhouse Plants.—A large collection of the choicest and newest kinds, including the *new Heliotropes, Reptans de Santana, Erringii, Hoyas Bidwelliana, Imperialis and Bella*, &c.

Fuschias in 50 varieties, including *Spectabilis, Eliza Melliez, Sir John Fastolff, Serratifolia, Prince of Orange, Pearl of England, Caroline*, &c.

Chrysanthemums.—A full assortment of all the best standard kinds in the country. Of the new Dwarf and Daisy varieties we have every thing new and rare, including 30 of the very best sorts.

Verbenas.—A splendid collection of 50 varieties including Hovey's New Seedling.

Strawberries.—All the best varieties including the three new Cincinnati sorts, one of which took the $100 premium.

Hedge Plants.—Buckthorns, Privet, Red Cedar and Osage Orange.

Seedling Stocks.—Nurserymen and others can be supplied with Apple, Pear, French Quince, Mahaleb, Doucain, and Paradise stocks by giving us notice in due time. The *fall* is the best time to ship trees to the South and West.

Our Catalogues, with full descriptions and prices, will be forwarded to every post-paid applicant, enclosing one letter stamp if under 500 miles and three stamps if over that distance.

Sept. 1—2t. THORP, SMITH, HANCHETT & CO.

THE CULTIVATOR

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